

officers, directors, and/or managers, may be found.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendant Learn25, Inc. is wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant CuriosityStream Inc., with a principal place of business at 8484 Georgia Avenue, Suite 700, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, and can be served via the registered agent of Defendant CuriosityStream Inc., The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, or wherever Defendant Learn 25, Inc., or its registered agent and its authorized employees, officers, directors, and/or managers, may be found.

4. Upon information and belief, Defendant One Day University a/k/a Curiosity, Inc. is wholly-owned subsidiary of Defendant CuriosityStream Inc., with a principal place of business at 8484 Georgia Avenue, Suite 700, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910, and can be served via the registered agent of Defendant CuriosityStream Inc., The Corporation Trust Company, Corporation Trust Center, 1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19801, or wherever Defendant One Day University, or its registered agent and its authorized employees, officers, directors, and/or managers, may be found.

NATURE OF THE ACTION

5. This is a civil action for patent infringement to stop CSI's infringement of United States Patent No. 7,650,376 (the "376 Patent" or the "Patent-in-Suit"; attached hereto as Exhibit 1).

6. QTI alleges that CSI has directly infringed and/or continues to infringe the Patent-in-Suit by, *inter alia*, making, using, offering for sale, selling, importing, using (including in connection with internal uses and/or demonstrations), including in connection with providing the infringing products and instructions/specifications for their use, including as detailed herein.

7. CSI has had actual and/or constructive notice of the infringements alleged herein, including as detailed herein.

8. QTI seeks damages and other relief for CSI's infringement of the Patent-in-Suit,

including as detailed herein.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

9. This action arises under the Patent Laws of the United States, 35 U.S.C. § 1, *et seq.*, including 35 U.S.C. §§ 271, 281, 283, 284, and 285. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this case for patent infringement, including under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1338(a).

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over CSI, including because CSI is a Delaware corporation with a foreign registration in the State of Delaware; CSI has places of business in the State of Delaware, including the address noted hereinabove; CSI has minimum contacts within the State of Delaware; CSI has purposefully availed itself of the privileges of conducting business in the State of Delaware; CSI regularly conducts business within the State of Delaware; and Plaintiff's cause of action arises directly from CSI's business contacts and other activities in the State of Delaware, including at least by virtue of CSI's infringing methods, systems, apparatuses, products, and/or services, which have been, and are currently, at least practiced, made, and/or used in the State of Delaware. More specifically, CSI directly and/or through intermediaries, at least makes, distributes, imports, offers for sale, sells, advertises, and/or uses, the accused products and/or services identified herein, comprising the claimed systems and/or that practice the claimed methods of the Patent-in-Suit in the State of Delaware. CSI is subject to this Court's specific and general personal jurisdiction, including pursuant to Constitutional Due Process and the Delaware Long Arm Statute. CSI is subject to this Court's general personal jurisdiction due at least to CSI's continuous and systematic business contacts in Delaware, including related to operations conducted in Delaware and the infringements alleged herein. Further, on information and belief, CSI is subject to this Court's specific personal jurisdiction, including because CSI has committed patent infringement in the State of Delaware, including as detailed herein. Further, on information and belief, CSI regularly conducts and/or solicits business, engages in other persistent courses of

conduct, and/or derives substantial revenue from goods and/or services provided to persons and/or entities in Delaware, including because CSI solicits customers in the State of Delaware, CSI has paying customers who are residents of the State of Delaware and who purchase and/or use CSI's infringing products and/or services in the State of Delaware and throughout the U.S., and CSI has an interactive website and/or applications that are accessible from the State of Delaware and throughout the U.S.

11. Venue is proper in this District, including pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391 and 1400(b), including because CSI resides in the State of Delaware at least by virtue of the fact that it is incorporated in the State of Delaware and at least some of the direct infringement of the Patent-in-Suit occurs in this District.

THE PATENT-IN-SUIT

12. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

13. QTI is the owner of all right, title, and interest in the Patent-in-Suit, including the right to sue for past, present, and future infringement thereof and to collect damages for any such past, present, or future infringement. The inventions disclosed and claimed in the '376 Patent comprising, *inter alia*, distribution of media content via a decentralized computer network, provide numerous benefits over any prior methods, systems, apparatuses, and/or computer-readable media.

A. Overview Of The '376 Patent

14. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

15. The '376 Patent is entitled "Content Distribution System for Distributing Content Over a Network, with Particular Applicability to Distributing High-Bandwidth Content." U.S. Patent Application No. 09/774,700, filed on November 20, 2000, and which issued on January 19, 2010

as U.S. Patent No. 7,650,376, claims priority to U.S. Provisional Patent Application No. 60/192,165 filed on March 27, 2000.

1. Overview of the Prosecution of the ‘376 Patent

16. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

17. During prosecution of the ‘376 Patent, on December 2, 2005, the patent examiner issued a Non-Final Rejection, rejecting then-pending claims 1-20, 22-25, 27-33, and 35-123 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,956,716 to Kenner et al. (“*Kenner*”) and rejecting then-pending claims 21, 26, and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kenner*.

18. On March 2, 2006, the applicant amended the claims and argued that the cited *Kenner* reference did not render the claims, as amended, unpatentable.

19. With regard to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(e) and 103(a), the applicant noted in its response to the patent examiner’s rejection that conventional *Kenner* did not teach, suggest, nor render obvious “...communicating to a client the identity of a node server having...specified content stored thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server,’ as recited in Claim 1.” The applicant further noted that conventional *Kenner* did not teach, suggest, nor render obvious that “an owner of the node server [is] offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client, as recited in Claim 1.”

20. On June 1, 2006, the examiner issued a Final Rejection maintaining the rejection of then-pending claims 1-20, 22-25, 27-33, and 35-123 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Kenner* and then-pending claims 21, 26, and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kenner*.

21. On December 1, 2006, the applicant filed a request for continued examination (“RCE”). As part of the RCE filing, the applicant, without amending the claims, reiterated the previous arguments that the cited *Kenner* reference did not render the claims, as previously amended, unpatentable. At the same time, the applicant added additional claims 124-127.

22. In regard to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102(e) and 103(a), the applicant noted in its response to the patent examiner’s rejection that conventional *Kenner* neither teaches, suggests, nor renders obvious “ascertaining that [a] node server transmitted...specific content to [a] client,” as recited in Claim 1.” Further, the applicant specifically noted that the examiner failed to address the specific highlighted differences the applicant noted between the claimed invention and *Kenner*.

23. On February 23, 2007, the examiner issued a Non-Final Rejection maintaining the rejection of then-pending claims 1-20, 22-25, 27-33, and 35-127 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by *Kenner* and then-pending claims 21, 26, and 34 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kenner*.

24. On August 23, 2007, the applicant filed a response and, without amending the claims, reiterated the previous arguments that the cited *Kenner* reference did not render the claims, as previously amended, unpatentable. The applicant, again, specifically noted that the examiner failed to address the specific highlighted differences the applicant noted between the claimed invention and *Kenner*.

25. On April 25, 2008, the examiner issued a Non-Final Rejection, now rejecting all of then-pending claims 1-127 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kenner* and U.S. Patent No. 5,956,716 (“*Guenthner*”).

26. On August 25, 2008, the applicant filed a response and, without amending the claims, argued that the cited combination of *Kenner* and *Guenthner* did not render the claims unpatentable, nor would it be obvious to combine these references.

27. With regard to the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), in addition to reiterating the applicant's prior arguments relating to conventional *Kenner*, the applicant noted that neither conventional *Kenner*, nor conventional *Guenthner*, alone, or in combination teach, suggest, nor render obvious "'communicating to [a] client the identity of a node server having...specified content stored thereon,' as recited in Claim 1. The applicant further noted that "any teaching, whether by *Guenthner et al.* or anyone else, regarding [this limitation], would be of no use and incompatible with the invention taught by *Kenner et al.*, and thus it would not be obvious to combine such teaching with the teaching of *Kenner et al.* to produce an invention as recited in Claim 1."

28. On February 4, 2009, the examiner issued a Final Rejection, rejecting then-pending claims 35-38, 40-55, 57-76, 95-111, 113-120, 122-123, and 125-127 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being obvious in view of *Kenner* and *Guenthner*, and rejected claims 39, 56, and 112 as being dependent upon rejected base claims. The examiner allowed then-pending claims 1-34, 77-94, 121, and 124.

29. On March 2, 2009, the applicant filed a response, canceling then-pending claims 35-38, 40-55, 57-76, 95-98, 100-111, 113-120, 122-123, and 125-127, amending claims 39, 56, 99, and 112, and adding additional claims 128-192, and argued that the then-pending claims, as amended and added, were not unpatentable in view of *Kenner* and *Guenthner*.

30. On March 17, 2009, the examiner issued a Non-Final rejection, rejecting then-pending claims 128-160 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1, as containing subject matter not properly described in the specification and rejecting then-pending claims 1-34, 39, 56, 124, and 128-160 under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2, as being indefinite. In this Non-Final rejection, the examiner also rejected then-pending claims 1-34, 39, 56, 121, 124, and 128-192 under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter.

31. On June 17, 2009, the applicant amended the claims and argued that the claims, as amended, overcome the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, ¶¶ 1 & 2.

32. In regard to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 101, the applicant noted in its response to the patent examiner's rejection that the rejected claims were amended "to make clearer that [those claims] recite apparatus (that includes a core server and can further include a node server and/or client) and therefor recite statutory subject matter.

33. In regard to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 1, the applicant noted in its response to the patent examiner's rejection that "the description throughout [the] specification of the functions performed by the receiver and transmitter recited in [the] claims...inherently disclose [those features] and, consequently, the receiver and transmitter recited in [those claims] meet the requirements of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112. In regard to the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 112, ¶ 2, the applicant noted in its response to the patent examiner's rejection that the claims were amended "to make clearer that [the claims] recite apparatus: those claims now include recitations that the apparatus include a core server and can further include a node server and/or client."

34. On August 24, 2009, the patent examiner issued a notice of allowance.

2. Overview of the Unconventional '376 Patented Inventions and the Conventional Technology at the Time

35. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

36. At the time of the '376 inventions reflected in the issued claims (the "patented inventions"), the main method of video content distribution was through the television. Distribution of video content online was very limited and suffered from many issues, including limitations due to bandwidth and feature set. '376/1:57-66. In either of the television or online distribution systems, the content was provided via a broadcast model wherein the content provider

would transmit the content to any user or client that was connected to the content provider. In the conventional television broadcast model, any content was only required to be sent a single time, and all clients (*e.g.*, receivers) would receive the content at the same time. However, where the clients interacted in a staggered fashion (*i.e.*, connected at differing times to request the same content), the asynchronous nature of such content delivery reduces the content provider's ability to consistently operate within its resource limits. The best method of providing an asynchronous or on-demand viewing experience at the time was through video tapes (*e.g.*, VHS), CDs, and/or DVDs.

37. Notably, distribution of content online differed from television distribution in this way, including that the number of users or clients connecting to the content provider could vary much more quickly, including that the times the users or clients may connect were not limited to the specific times that content was set to be provisioned as in the television systems. An example of conventional architecture, where a user or client connected to the content provider, is exemplified in the figures of U.S. Patent No. 6,505,240 to Blumenau ("*Blumenau*") cited in the specification of the '376 Patent:

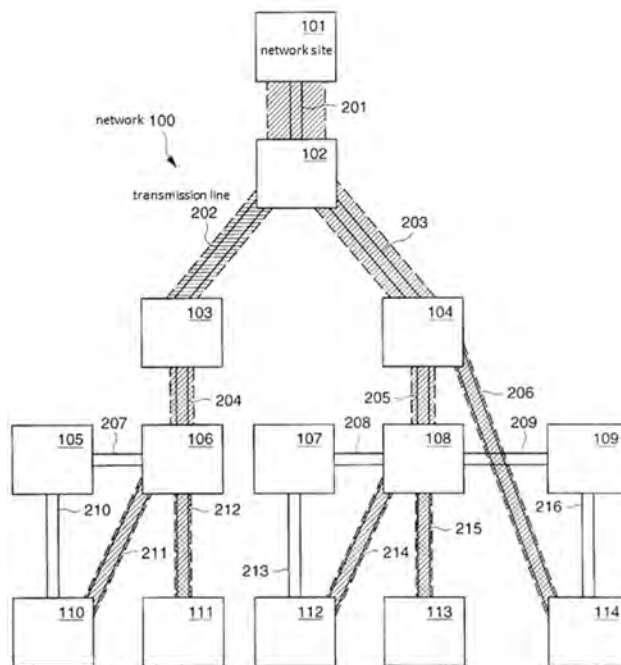


FIG. 2

Blumenau at Fig. 2; see also *Blumenau* at Figs. 1 & 3; 4:31-6:57.

38. Provision of content over a network, including provision of video content to multiple clients, if done at all, was typically a slow, arduous, and unpredictable process which could be cumbersome and time consuming, if at all possible, including because each client that connected to the content provider resulted in additional bandwidth usage as the full content of the web site, including any high-bandwidth content (*e.g.*, video content, 3D images, etc.), was transferred at the time the client first connected. ‘376/3:65-4:2 & 4:13-20. Neither the content provider nor the client could choose the time the content was transferred other than by choosing when the client connected to the content provider. Further, neither the content provider, nor the client, could choose specific content to be transferred, but, rather, all of the content on the web site was transferred upon the client connecting to the content provider. Including because of the foregoing, it was particularly difficult for content providers to manage the provision of content to large numbers of clients or the provision of multiple pieces of video content. Moreover, it was especially difficult, if not

impossible, for content providers to manage the provision of multiple pieces of video content to large numbers of clients. In some situations, such as accessing websites between countries, these limitations simply made provisioning high-bandwidth content impossible.

39. In such cases, the content provider would be limited by the resources available to it, including, *inter alia*, the bandwidth of the network between the content provider and client and the hardware and software of the content provider's server that is managing the provisioning of content. '376/1:57-66; 3:65-4:2; & 4:13-20. Further, as the data size of the content increased, these limitations would become limiting, resulting in exponential degradations in, *inter alia*, transfer speeds and increasing the likelihood of the content provider's hardware and/or software crashing or otherwise ceasing to transfer data to any number of clients. '376/1:57-66; 3:65-4:2; & 4:13-20. Thus, content providers were required to limit the number of videos, and/or the data size of each video, in order to operate within these limitations and attempt to ensure reliability of the transfers to clients and scalability of systems. '376/1:57-66.

40. Generally, conventional video content distribution systems were developed as similar broadcast models based on the television distribution systems, including seeking to distribute advertisements as interstitial breaks in online video content. However, while systems existed which permitted the provision of content over a network, those systems were limited by the bandwidth available to the networks used. '376/1:28-29. Specifically, where the content being transmitted was high-bandwidth content (*i.e.*, content requiring large data transmission rates relative to the network bandwidth capabilities), these systems struggled to provide consistent user-experiences, if at all. '376/1:28-2:4. One such type of high-bandwidth content was, and continues to be, video content. '376/1:30-39. Video content is typically data intensive, and higher quality videos comprise more data and, thus, require more bandwidth. '376/1:57-59.

41. At the time of the '376 patented inventions, provision of video content was very limited,

and existing systems were unable to deliver full video streams to large audiences. ‘376/1:59-63. Rather, in conventional systems, any video content delivered was limited to very low resolutions, very short length clips, and very low frame rates in order to reduce the data requirements of the video so that the bandwidth limitations could be met. ‘376/1:63-2:2. Further, even where conventional systems were able to provide these reduced data size videos, the delivery of these videos was not customizable to, or selectable by, the user. ‘376/2:2-4. Instead, the videos were made a static part of the web site to be transmitted to every user or client that accessed the web site, and neither the time of delivery nor content delivered could be altered. ‘376/2:2-4.

42. At the time of the ‘376 patented inventions, the most common, conventional, and practical way to provision content to multiple clients was simply to reduce the amount of content to provision by limiting what is shown on a single page, including by creating hierarchies of links to section off content into multiple areas, requiring users to cumbersome navigate the content provider’s web site, often resulting in having to wait for web pages to reload again and again as they browsed through the link hierarchy. Further, at the time of the ‘376 patented inventions, the most common, conventional, and practical way for clients to choose when any content was transferred was to either specifically time when they connected to the content provider or to determine a way to copy the content to the client device for viewing later – the latter often involving its own issues such as copyright infringement or broken content due to the way the web site was programmed and was often limited by the resources of the client devices, which typically included much less storage space than the servers of content providers. At best, conventional systems would only distribute portions of the video while the connection was reliable, which were almost always unviewable without the remaining portion of the video. The claimed inventions of the ‘376 Patent improve the functionality, efficiency, and reliability of network content distribution systems as described herein, including by eliminating the need for the content provider to heavily

invest in infrastructure, hardware, software, and/or other resources, including by providing for the use of a distributed system of third-party-owned node servers, including as described in the ‘376 Patent.

43. The “SUMMARY” section of the ‘376 Patent states, in part, as follows:

In accordance with the invention, the distribution of content (in particular, data intensive content such as video content) by a content provider over a network (*e.g.*, a computer network such as the Internet, a television network) is facilitated by making use of network site(s) throughout the network to dispense some part or all of the content on behalf of the content provider to network site(s) that desire to receive the content. In particular, the invention can be used to facilitate the distribution of content over a network by recruiting network site(s) to act as volunteer server(s) for dispensing content on behalf of the content provider. The invention can be used, for example, to facilitate the distribution of a single set of high-bandwidth content, *e.g.*, facilitate distribution of video content over the Internet. The invention can also be used, for example, to facilitate the distribution of multiple sets of content at the same time, *e.g.*, facilitate distribution of customized content to different content users.

‘376/2:8-24.

44. The ‘376 claimed inventions have advantages over conventional systems and methods, including that they allow multiple pieces of content to be distributed to numerous client devices asynchronously and/or on-demand, including via the use of a distributed system of devices containing the specified content. ‘376/3:23-4:33. In some embodiments, this includes the use of distributed node servers owned by third parties separate from the owner of the core server (*i.e.*, the content provider) such that the node servers are more closely located to client devices. ‘376/3:23-4:33. To the contrary, conventional systems were operated under the assumption that a pure server-client system was feasible. However, as noted herein, these systems failed to scale with larger numbers of clients, especially when delivering high-bandwidth content. An updated infrastructure and architecture was needed, and the ‘376 patented invention provides such systems and methods which solve these problems.

45. Including as of the priority date of the Patent-in-Suit, there have been various, albeit

vastly inferior, means outside of the claimed invention for achieving the ends of provisioning of high-bandwidth content over a network, including on the Internet. Including as noted herein, at the time of the '376 patented inventions, conventional approaches to delivering content in a scalable and reliable way to multiple clients were limited. Conventional approaches sought to solve the ongoing problem of limited resources, including bandwidth and hardware and/or software, which limited a content provider's ability to provide high-bandwidth content, including video content at longer lengths, higher frame rates, and/or higher resolutions, and provide content asynchronously and/or on-demand to large numbers of client devices. '376/1:28-2:4. These approaches included local clustering of servers in a single location; deploying clusters in a few locations and syncing or mirroring the clusters; and/or using multiple internet service providers ("ISPs") to connect to the Internet (referred to as "multihoming"). '376/1:40-56. While each of these approaches address some parts of the noted limitations, they also introduce additional limitations, including additional requirements in order to provide necessary excess capacity.

46. The use of clustering required the content provider pre-determine the amount of traffic it would expect and provide a sufficient number of servers to handle that load (which can be an order of magnitude above average loads). Further, the average bandwidth required to handle a traffic load is typically not an amount close to the maximum bandwidth that would be required at any given time. This, in turn, required heavy investment by the content provider as the amount or scale of the servers increases, meaning the content provider was required to pay for additional hardware and/or software as well as the maintenance costs therefor. Notably, at the time, the convention was not to have idle bandwidth available because the enormous expense of bandwidth meant such idle bandwidth was money wasted.

47. Where clusters were used with mirroring, not only are these same issues present, but additional issues of maintaining a reliable mirror so that each cluster is identical become

exponentially apparent. In other words, to provide a consistent web experience to users, the content provider was required to constantly monitor the remote clusters to ensure any changes made at the main server were properly and reliably propagated. Additionally, even with the use of remote, mirrored clusters, each of these clusters would still be required to be able to handle the full expected traffic load.

48. For the multihoming approach, while this would potentially increase bandwidth available by providing more physical links between the content provider and client devices, there was no guarantee which of the links was used nor that, if any of the links, or connections thereon, became overwhelmed, clients would be redirected to a different, less congested link, if at all. Regardless of the amount of links, any given connection between the content provider and a client device would still be subject to limitations of that specific connection. As a result, although the content provider may have multiple links, each link, and each connection thereon, would still need to be able to carry the entire expected traffic load.

49. Thus, in each of these approaches, the content provider would be subjected to a considerable cost, which was often over double the average initial infrastructure expense and ongoing operation costs. These approaches also required the content provider to make wild predictions about its initial and future traffic in order to properly scale. As a result, only the larger content providers were able to even attempt to implement these approaches, meaning the vast majority of content providers simply did not do so.

50. A distributed, scalable third-party-owned node server-based systems, including the inventions described in the '376 Patent, avoids and/or addresses these issues by providing a means for the content provider to distribute and scale its system. The content provider's system is distributed by using already-existing servers owned by third parties which could be incentivized to permit the content provider to employ these third parties' resources (*e.g.*, network bandwidth

and server hardware and/or software) for less cost, while offloading the investment and maintenance costs to those third parties. ‘376/7:12-34; 10:17-53; 11:1-19; 14:61-15:9; & 22:13-20. The content provider’s system is scalable via the ability to easily add additional incentivized node servers to the network to aid in distributing the content, including that each client that has obtained specified content may then be used as an additional node server for provision of that same content to additional clients. ‘376/19:66-20:63.

51. Prior art methods for provisioning content over the Internet were likewise inferior. Including as noted herein, back at the time of claimed inventions, distribution of content over networks, including the Internet, were almost entirely via a pure server-client architecture with the central or “core” server handling all communications with any client devices, including as exemplified by the *Kenner* patent and ancillary prior art addressed extensively during prosecution of the ‘376 Patent. As noted by the inventor during prosecution, the client devices of *Kenner* (*i.e.*, user terminal) communicated only with the server (*i.e.*, PIM) and the server never communicated an identity of any other entity (*i.e.*, DSI) so that the client could request the transmission of the specified content from that other entity rather than the server. The claimed inventions improve and build on this, including because, as noted by the inventor during prosecution, the claimed invention comprises an architecture that provides advantages over these prior art systems, including by permitting client devices to be served by node servers with better and/or more available resources and/or that are more closely located to the client. According to the inventor, this architecture results in, *inter alia*, a vastly improved functionality, efficiency, and reliability of content distribution.

52. Further limitations on network and Internet availability existed at the time, where broadband was in its infancy, and certainly not widespread, with the vast majority of Internet connectivity being achieved through slow, unreliable dial-up networking over phone lines, meaning most Internet users were unable to simply leave a device connected without losing the

availability of a phone line. Thus, the expectations of one's network services being available to a computer at the time were often insufficient to reliably support continuous connectivity and high bandwidth network activity. Similarly, for mobile devices, mobile data and internet connectivity were not as ubiquitous as they are today, and certainly much less able to provide continuous connectivity to permit a user to wait bandwidth to be available. At that time, a user would be motivated to minimize mobile data usage because of high cost and limited bandwidth. Thus, Internet users, both at home and mobile users, sought website that were quick and easy to load and which provided the user with the best desired content without using a lot of bandwidth. As a result, including as noted, it was conventional to provide low data content that was statically delivered from a central core server, including by reducing the quality of content to reduce data size and creating hierarchical links so that specific content could be delivered independent of other content, rather than across a distributed third-party-owned node server architecture. '376/1:57-2:2.

53. As a result, as noted herein, for those conventional systems, which only provided reduced quality content, these resource limitations were less problematic due to the reduced resources necessary to store and deliver the content to client devices. Even for those limited number of conventional systems which employed conventional approaches to addressing these resource limitations, these conventional systems did not fully alleviate the limitations and, in fact, introduced additional limitations which otherwise reduced scalability and reliability of the delivery of content to client devices. Thus, due to these limitations, the convention for the provision of content over networks was, at best, to either cause the data to be so small that it was of poor quality or brute-force the content by throwing costly bandwidth, hardware, and software at the problem. The '376 patented inventions are unconventional in this regard because they went against the conventional method of creating a self-owned ecosystem of bandwidth, hardware, and software to attempt to permit the delivery of high-bandwidth content to multiple clients asynchronously and/or

on-demand, and, instead, provides a method of employing already-existing node servers owned by third-parties which provide specified content to only a subgroup of client devices, thus allowing the core server to act as a traffic director, redirecting client devices to a more local node server with its own bandwidth, hardware, and software used to deliver the content to a client device at the specific time the client device requests the content. ‘376/4:8-24; 5:39-44; 12:48-54; 13:63-67; 19:23-33; 19:48-65; 21:4-43; & 23:1-24:40.

54. Conventional systems had limited ability, if any, to deliver specified content to client devices asynchronously and/or on-demand. ‘376/2:2-4; 3:61-4:33. Including as noted herein, the provision of statically available content meant that client devices were simply provisioned all of the content that was on a website upon connecting to the website. This, in turn, meant that, for users to ensure they were able to view the specific content they wanted to view, they would have to wait for the entire website to load to see if that specific content loaded as well. Due to limitations at the time, most content was unviewable until the entirety of the content was received, or, if the portion was viewable, the user was left with only a portion of the content. As a result, the content provider’s server would be forced to use the same amount of bandwidth for each client device and for the full amount of time the client device was connected, until the full website was delivered to the client device. Specifically, conventional systems had limited ability, if any, to easily and seamlessly permit client devices to pick and choose what content they were delivered. At best, conventional systems limited the content delivered by requiring users cumberously click through a series of links until they reached a webpage that only transferred the specific content they sought. As a result, while this, at least partially, addressed the on-demand nature of content delivery, this necessarily increased the time the client device was required to remain connected and increased the bandwidth and other resource usage of the content provider because the client device was required to access many more webpages, each of which would be required to be delivered to the

client device so that the user could navigate to the proper link.

55. With the unreliable Internet of many client devices, conventional systems were cumbersome, burdensome, and hard to use, including because, while a user was waiting for the specified content to be delivered with the entire website, the connection may fail, requiring the user to have to refresh the page and start over. This would, in turn, further unnecessarily increase the bandwidth and other resource usage of the content provider. Similarly, if the content provider's resource limits were reached, the system may crash and/or restart, meaning each of the connected client devices would then attempt to reconnect, and continue crashing the system or, at a minimum, further increase the bandwidth and other resource usage of the content provider. For those systems with hierarchical links, these connectivity issues were, at best, partially alleviated, as the client device was still required to remain connected to the content provider while browsing the link hierarchy and until the specified content was fully delivered.

56. However, by using the network-based methods and systems described in the '376 Patent, these resource limitations could be offloaded onto a number of node servers, increasing both the reliability of the system, as well as the number of concurrent client devices that could connect and access specific content. In this way, the connected time for any individual server and network was reduced, thus reducing the resource usage of that server and network. This is due to the innovative node-server based operation of the '376 patented inventions. '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; & 13:37-62. System 100 provides an exemplary illustration of the foregoing architecture, including core server 101, node servers 102, and clients 103. '376/Fig. 1; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; & 13:37-62.

57. Among other things, the inventor of the Patent-in-Suit wanted to deliver high-bandwidth content over a network, such as the Internet, in a reliable and scalable way such that any number of client devices would be able to access specified content offered by the content provider while

reducing, or eliminating, issues related to limitations on bandwidth and other resources, including those noted herein. As noted in the specification, “[a]n ongoing problem for content delivery networks is the delivery of high-bandwidth content in a satisfactory manner[, and] delivering full video streams to large audiences (or similar network) so far has been impossible[, where e]xisting systems for delivery of video streams over the Internet suffer from undesirable limitations.” ‘376/1:28-29 & 1:59-63. As further noted in the specification, while some distribution does occur, that content is of low quality, including limited pixel resolutions, short lengths, small frame sizes, and/or low frame rates, and “those Web sites have not delivered customized content (in terms of either the time of delivery—*i.e.*, video on demand—or the actual content delivered.” ‘376/1:63-2:4. Thus, according to the specification, a system was needed “to facilitate the distribution of content over a network” as, *inter alia*, “a single set of high-bandwidth content” or “multiple sets of content at the same time.” ‘376/2:8-24; *see also* ‘376/3:23-4:33. However, including as noted herein, existing technology offered only unacceptably inferior solutions of provisioning such content to users via the Internet.

58. In one embodiment, the ‘376 patented inventions comprise core server 101 in communication with each node server 102 and each client 103, all of which are interconnected to form a network via physical (topological) connections, for example, such as the exemplary system shown in Figure 1 of the ‘376 Patent:

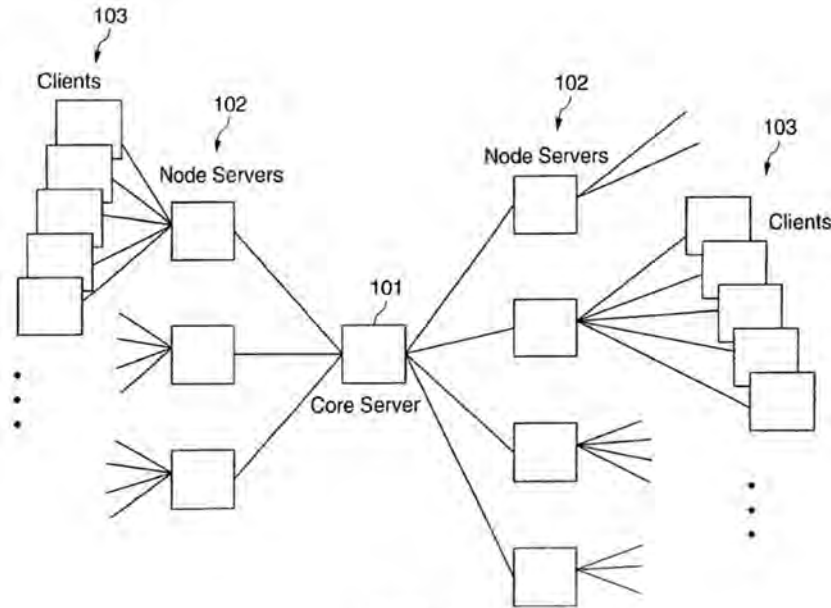


FIG. 1

‘376/ Fig. 1; *see also* 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; 10:38-67; & 13:37-62. Core server 101 comprises a network site that is controlled (at least in part) by an entity (*e.g.*, a content provider) desiring to distribute content to clients 103 for use on the clients 103. ‘376/3:33-42; 7:12-45. Any or all of these devices may be embodied by any hardware compatible with the network, such as a stationary computer (*e.g.*, desktop, workstation, etc.), portable computers (*e.g.*, laptop, handheld, personal digital assistant, etc.), portable telephone (*e.g.*, cellular phone, etc.), and television. ‘376/7:14-28; 7:46-8:16; 10:38-67; 13:29-62. Further, core server 101 may comprise a single server or a combination of servers working in tandem, including any combination of hardware, software, and/or firmware. ‘376/5:17-21; 7:46-67.

59. Core server 101 communicates with node servers 102, wherein node servers 102 comprise network sites that are not part of core server 101 and serve as an “army” enlisted by core server 101 to aid in distributing content to clients 103. ‘376/10:17-23. Further, node servers 102 may comprise server systems owned by entities other than the content provider, as well as personal computers of individuals or families. ‘376/10:38-11:38. Node servers 102 may further comprise a hierarchy of primary node servers and secondary node servers, wherein the hierarchy additionally

assists in distributing the load amongst the clients. ‘376/12:16-47; 20:15-40. Because the distribution of high-bandwidth content by a content provider would necessarily overwhelm the limited resources of a more centralized server architecture, especially when inundated with communication from a large number of users, the multiple servers set up, including various role-specific sub-servers, would further assist in handling such large amounts of communication, including over the minimal bandwidth at the time. ‘376/1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:61-4:33; 10:24-37; 10:54-58; 13:15-36; 18:24-27; 19:19-22.

60. Including as described in the ‘376 Patent, in order to implement the unconventional architecture of the ‘376 patented invention, exemplary method 200 is provided, which details the various steps of communications, instructions, and requirements between core server 101, node servers 102, and clients 103. ‘376/Fig. 2; 5:22-7:11; 23:1-24:40. The steps are performed in a relative order, including as shown in Figure 2 of the ‘376 Patent.

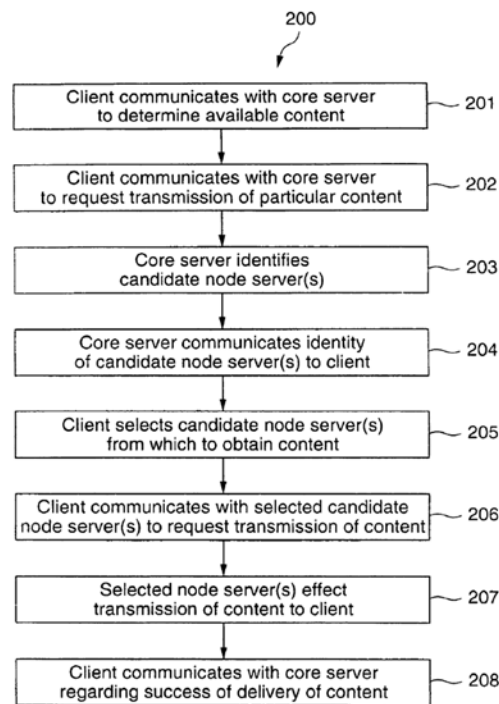


FIG. 2

‘376/Fig 2; *see also* ‘376/5:22-7:11 & 23:1-24:40.

61. At step 201, any one of clients 103 communicate with core server 101 to request the identities of any node servers 102 that contain specific content that the user wishes to view, such as a list of movies available. '376/Fig. 2; 5:30-37; 8:47-50; 13:63-14:10; 17:49-52; & 23:1-24:40.

62. At step 202, any of connected clients 103 request content sought by the user. '376/Fig. 2; 5:38-39; & 13:63-14:10; & 23:1-24:40. Additionally, when client 103 requests the specified content, client 103 may also provide information regarding a specific time that client 103 wishes to receive the content. '376/Fig. 2; 5:39-44; 12:48-54; 13:63-67; 19:23-33; 19:48-65; 21:4-43; & 23:1-24:40.

63. At step 203, core server 101 identifies various node servers 102 containing the specified content. '376/Fig. 2; 5:45-51; 9:13-19; 16:58-64; 14:18-25; 17:49-67; & 23:1-24:40. As part of the determination of relevant node servers 102, core server 101 may consider certain aspects of node servers 102, including network topology, available resources, and/or proximity of each potential node server 102 in relation to client 103. '376/Fig. 2; 5:51-64; 16:4-17:38; 18:1-39; & 23:1-24:40. These characteristics may be stored in a database located on core server 101. '376/Fig. 2; 5:51-57; 6:11-14; 9:1-19; 16:4-17:38; & 23:1-24:40. Further, by considering these characteristics of potential node servers 102, certain advantages of the patented invention are apparent, including that delivery of content from node servers 102 more proximately located to client 103 may avoid bottlenecks in the network and reduce the costs of transmitting the content. '376/5:64-6:11; 19:34-47; & 23:1-24:40.

64. At step 204, after determining the identity of viable node servers 102, core server 101 communicates with client 103 to transfer the identity, for example, the network address or IP address, of the chosen node servers 102. '376/Fig. 2; 6:15-18; 7:1-11; 7:49-52; 8:50-57; 14:18-25; 17:50-54; & 23:1-24:40.

65. At step 205, client 103 determines which of the identified node server 102 from which to

obtain the specified content, including by considering topological and other characteristics of node servers 102. '376/Fig. 2; 6:19-29; 14:18-25; 18:54-20:14; & 23:1-24:40. Notably, this step may be combined with step 204 so that only core server 101 makes the determination and identification of node server 102. '376/7:6-9; 8:60-67; & 23:1-24:40.

66. At step 206, client 103 initiates a connection to selected node server 102 and requests node server 102 begin transmitting the specified content. '376/Fig. 2; 6:30-35; 7:1-11; 14:61-64; 20:64-66; & 23:1-24:40. The request from client 103 may include the identification of the specified content, as well as a specific time client 103 wishes to receive the content, whether immediately or at a future time. '376/Fig. 2; 5:39-44; 6:30-35; 12:48-54; 13:63-67; 19:23-33; 19:48-65; 21:4-43; & 23:1-24:40. Further, if step 204 and step 205 are combined, step 206 may be modified so that core server 101, rather than client 103, contacts node server 102 to instruct node server 102 as to the content sought and any scheduled time. '376/Fig. 2; 7:9-11.

67. At step 207, selected node server 102 begins transmitting the content to client 103 if the user has chosen to have the content received immediately. '376/Fig. 2; 6:36-51; 12:48-54; 21:4-8; 21:23-26; & 23:1-24:40. Otherwise, if the user has chosen to receive the content at a future time, node server 102 delays transmission until both client 103 is connected and the scheduled time occurs. '376/Fig. 2; 6:34-51; 12:64-13:14; 20:64-21:58; & 23:1-24:40. Additionally, in the event node server 102 no longer stores the content at the time the delivery is scheduled, node server 102 may direct client 103 to another known node server 102 that does have the content. '376/Fig. 2; 6:45-51 & 23:1-24:40. Node server 102 may also redirect client 103 if node server 102 determines a more efficient node server 102 exists, such as by considering the noted characteristics above. '376/Fig. 2; 6:45-51; 18:58-65; 19:34-39; 20:27-40; & 23:1-24:40.

68. At step 208, after the scheduled time has passed, client 103 contacts core server 101 to notify core server 101 as to whether client 103 did or did not receive the content as scheduled.

'376/Fig. 2; 6:52-55; 9:19-43; & 23:1-24:40. This may further include information regarding the speed and length of transmission or other characteristics of the transmission, such as bandwidth and/or latency performance. '376/Fig. 2; 6:55-65; 15:17-24; & 23:1-24:40. Alternatively, or in addition, this information may be communicated to core server 101 by node server 102. '376/Fig. 2; 6:65-67; 21:59-22:12; & 23:1-24:40. This information is then used by core server 101 to determine whether the transfer was successful, and, if so, whether the owner of node server 102 is to receive the chosen incentive for a transfer. '376/Fig. 2; 4:34-47; 9:19-43; 10:3-16; 10:54-67; 13:10-14; & 22:13-24:40.

69. The claimed inventions of the '376 Patent have advantages over conventional systems, including, *inter alia*, that they allow a user to more reliably request and view specified content from the content provider via the use of the distributed node server architecture. '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; & 13:37-62. Advantageously, by providing node servers 102 as the intermediary between clients 103 and core server 101, node servers 102 act as a carrier of the data from users to the content provider and vice versa. '376/10:17-37. This, in turn, requires the unconventional use of distributed third-party-owned node servers 102, including the managing of information related to the capabilities of each node server 102, the content stored therein and its availability. '376/11:56-13:36. Furthermore, where the network connection between a client 103 and core server 101 is potentially somewhat unreliable and lower bandwidth say over a wireless network, the redirection of client 103 to a more reliable and proximately located node server 102 represents an architectural improvement over conventional, pure server-client systems. In this way, the bandwidth-heavy communications overhead of transmitting high-bandwidth content is performed on a far more reliable network, resulting in much less likelihood a user would get logged off prior to the completed transfer or the connection failing, and, furthermore, a diminished amount of traffic occurs on core server 101, effectively permitting more clients 103 to reliably access

specified content. '376/1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:61-4:33; 10:24-37; 10:54-58; 13:15-36; 18:24-27; 19:19-22; & 19:66-20:63. Thus, the patented tiered-based server system results in a smoother, more reliable, and better user experience.

70. Including as noted above, the specification of the '376 Patent teaches specifically how the technological improvement of the network content distribution systems and methods of the '376 Patent is achieved. Among other innovations, the inventions are able to provide to means for the content provider's system (for example, core server 101), to communicate with a user's device (for example, client 103) and determine what content the user is requesting (for example, step 202); determine an available third-party server (for example, node server 102) to identify which of these third-party servers contains the content sought by the user (for example, step 203); send said identity of the third-party server to the user's device (for example, step 204) so that the user's device can contact and connect to the best third-party servers identified by the content provider (for example, step 205) and request the specified content (for example, step 206); and communicate with the user's device and chosen third-party servers to determine that the third-party servers transmitted the content to the user's device (for example, step 207) and that the user's device successfully received the content (for example, step 208). Thus, the invention details how the improved network content distribution systems and methods can be realized and how its functionality can be accomplished. The claims of the '376 Patent recite how to implement these improved network content distribution systems and methods. Furthermore, the claims require a non-conventional and non-generic method in order to allow for the system to distribute the specified content via the use of distributed third-party node servers. Thus, the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent describe an application specific order of steps for use in a system that is not a generic or conventional arrangement.

71. These claimed limitations disclose a particular architecture and way in which the

provisioning of specified high-bandwidth content over the Internet can be accomplished from a core server to a client via the use of an intermediary node server which receives an incentive as compensation for storing the content and transmitting the content to any client that requests it, rather than requiring the core server to transfer the content to the client, including the specific way the negotiation and communication between the core server, node servers, and client is accomplished, including to provide a distributed network of third-party-owned node servers providing a more reliable and scalable system and providing a better user experience, including by permitting asynchronous and/or on-demand viewing at the client device – as opposed to using conventional systems and methods to provision content over a network, such as those described in the ‘376 Patent and herein. An example of such architecture and functionality is as shown in Figure 1 of the ‘376 Patent:

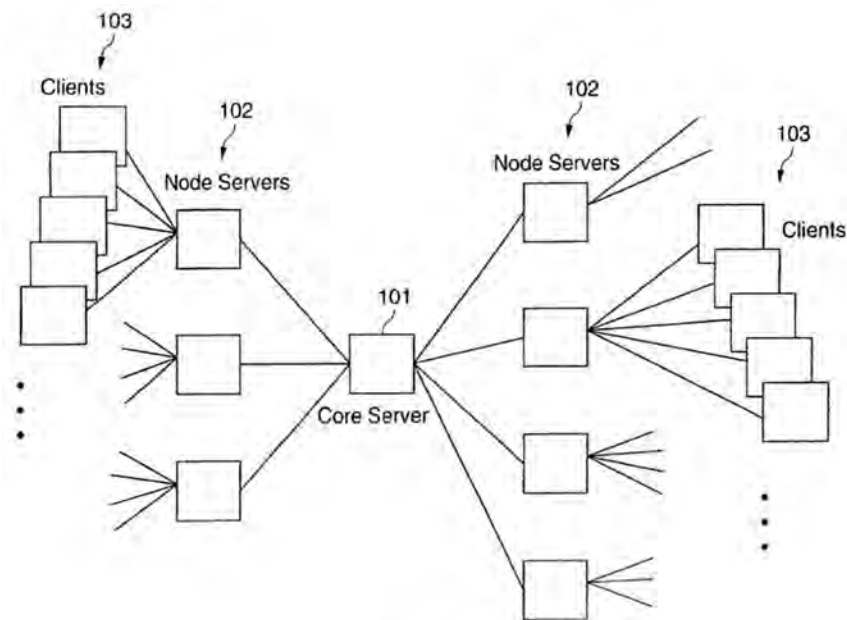


FIG. 1

‘376/Fig. 1; *see also* 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; 10:38-67; & 13:37-62.

72. On the other hand, including as noted herein, the convention at the time of the ‘376 patented inventions was to implement one of the three approaches noted above, each of which simply resulted in additional issues being created. This was due to, at least in part, for example,

conventional content providers seeking to invest resources in systems which they entirely owned and managed, often looking to the existing television broadcast-based systems or guidance and/or inspiration. Additionally, conventional content providers sought to avoid the hassle of having to depend on third parties to cache copies of content on the third parties' devices. Including as noted, this resulted in users having unreliable access to content and often resulted in the systems of the content providers crashing or otherwise becoming inoperable.

73. Another unconventional and inventive aspect of the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent includes the use of the node servers to deliver content at times other than when the client is connected to the core server. '376/5:38-44; 12:37-13:14; 21:4-43; & 23:1-24:40. In other words, the use of node servers permits client devices to request and view specified content at a time the user selects. '376/5:38-44; 12:37-13:14; 21:4-43; & 23:1-24:40. Thus, advantageously, the client device is given the identity of a node server or node servers which contain the specific content sought by the user, so that the client device need only connect to the node server or servers to retrieve the content, and the core server is only contacted again during the transfer verification step. In this way, the core server usage is reduced, and, as a result, the use of the content provider's resources is likewise reduced.

74. In turn, this use of node servers for selective delivery, *inter alia*, allows asynchronous and/or on-demand distribution of the content, regardless of the status of the content provider's bandwidth usage and availability, resulting in users being able to view the specified content even when the core server is otherwise inoperable or unreachable. At the time of the '376 patented inventions, the convention was, including as noted herein, to provide such asynchronous or on-demand experience via physical media that the user was required to locate, such as VHS, CDs, and/or DVDs.

B. The Claims Of The '376 Patent Are Directed To Patentable Subject Matter

75. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

76. Including as set forth herein, the claims of the '376 Patent are directed to patentable subject matter. The claims of the Patent-in-Suit, including the asserted claims, when viewed as a whole, including as an ordered combination, are not merely the recitation of well-understood, routine, or conventional technologies or components. The claimed inventions were not well-known, routine, or conventional at the time of the invention, over ten years ago, and represent specific improvements over the prior art and prior existing systems and methods.

1. The '376 Patent is not Directed to an Abstract Idea

77. The claims of the '376 Patent neither describe nor claim a concept nor a generic method or computerized system. Instead, the '376 claims address, among other things, a persistent problem with systems for provisioning content over a network at the time of the invention at the time of the invention whereby delivery of content, including high-bandwidth content, to large numbers of client devices asynchronously and/or on-demand in a scalable and reliable manner was unavailable and/or impossible (for example, bandwidth and resource limitations made the ability of a content provider to deliver high-bandwidth content); impractical (for example, requiring content providers to guess traffic loads and requiring large initial investment to meet these loads and/or requiring client devices remain connected for lengthy periods of time using unreliable connections); cumbersome (for example, requiring users browse clunky, confusing hierarchical link systems to find specific content they wish to view); and/or prone to errors (for example, the limited resources made it difficult to deliver content to large numbers of client devices without resulting in system crashes or other errors upon reaching said limits). The '376 patented inventions enable a substantial improvement in content delivery systems, including their functionality and utility.

78. Prior to the '376 patented inventions, content that was delivered was typically of low quality in order to reduce data size and, thus, reduce usage of limited bandwidth and other resources. '376/1:61-2:2. Such reduced quality video provided a poor user experience, as many videos were very short, low resolution, and/or low frame rate, often resulting in a blurry, unwatchable short clip. '376/1:61-2:2. Additionally, and as described herein, this reduced quality content was statically provided, meaning the content was delivered to the client device regardless of whether the user wished to view the content, meaning resources were unnecessarily used in the transfer. '376/2:2-4; 4:13-27.

79. Prior to the claimed inventions, conventional systems required substantial resources on the server side of the content provider in order to operate reliably. Further, including as noted herein, the convention at the time was to use only a system wholly owned, distributed, and maintained by the content provider comprising, at best, fully-mirrored server clusters distributed remotely from the central server due to not only limited computing (*e.g.*, memory and processing power) and network (*e.g.*, bandwidth) resources, but also because, as noted above, one could not be certain that any specific website would contain the specific content sought by the user. Thus, attempts to meet resource requirements meant heavy investment in computing power and bandwidth, each of which was a very expensive proposition at the time. It was far less expensive resource-wise to handle the amount of communications and meet bandwidth requirements by use of distributed servers, especially where those servers were owned by third parties and required the content provider only pay when transfers actually occurred. The specific claimed inventions of the '376 Patent disclose unconventional systems and methods which solve these limitations, including, without limitation, by providing a centralized core server owned by the content provider capable of handling all inbound and outbound connections from client devices requesting content and redirecting them to remotely-located third-party-owned node servers required to be capable of

handling only a subset of all inbound and outbound client device connections.

80. These claimed limitations disclose a particular architecture and way in which the provisioning of specified high-bandwidth content over the Internet can be accomplished from a core server to a client via the use of an intermediary node server which receives an incentive as compensation for storing the content and transmitting the content to any client that requests it, rather than requiring the core server to transfer the content to the client, including the specific way the negotiation and communication between the core server, node servers, and client is accomplished, including to provide a distributed network of third-party-owned node servers providing a more reliable and scalable system and providing a better user experience, including by permitting asynchronous and/or on-demand viewing at the client device – as opposed to using conventional systems and methods to provision content over a network, such as those described in the '376 Patent and herein. 376/Figs. 1 & 2; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; & 13:37-62. An example of such architecture and functionality is as shown in Figure 1 of the '376 Patent:

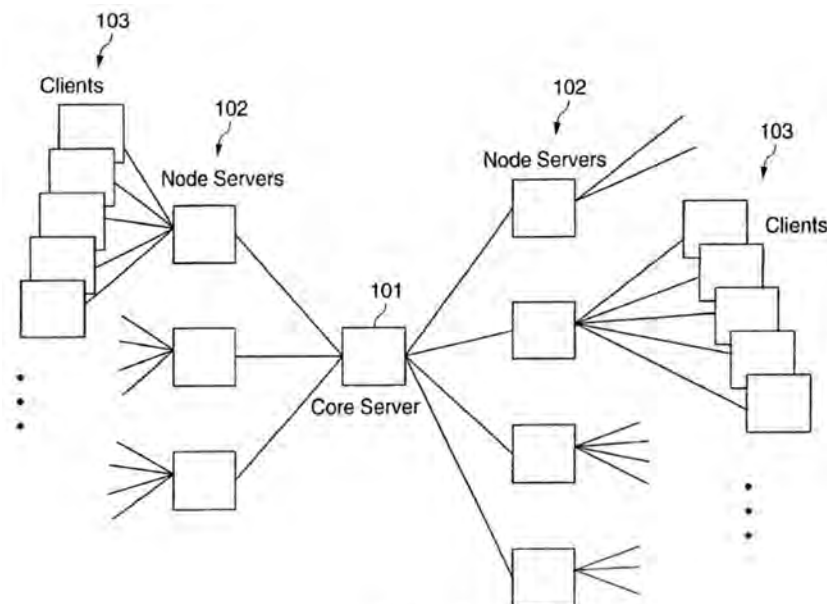


FIG. 1

'376/Fig. 1; *see also* 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; 10:38-67; & 13:37-62.

81. More specifically, the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent provide particular methods

and systems for the provision of content over a network that require, for example, “identifying at a core server a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content” and “providing from the core server the specified content to the node server,” which specifies the specific way that a node server is provided specific content to be delivered to client devices. ‘376/Claim 57. The particular methods and systems further require “communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content store thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server,” which specifies the information exchanged between the devices in order to facilitate the handoff from the core server to the node server and facilitate the transfer of content from the node server to the client device. ‘376/Claims 37 & 57. The particular methods and systems also require “ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content” and “offer[ing] an incentive as compensation [to an owner of the node server] for transmission of the specified content to the client,” which serves as a means of ensuring that the handoff was successful and that the transfer actually occurred, including by providing the owner of the node server compensation for retaining the content and/or transferring the content to any client device redirected to the node server. ‘376/Claims 37 & 57. Including as described herein, these claimed limitations disclose a particular way in which the patented node server-based architecture can be implemented, including specific information transmitted between each of the devices and a verification of transfer to ensure a reliable user experience – as opposed to using conventional methods and systems to deliver content, such as those described in the ‘376 Patent and herein. ‘376/Figs. 1 & 2; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; & 13:37-62.

a. The Claims of the ‘376 Patent are Directed to Innovative Computer- and Network-Based Systems and Methods

82. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

83. None of the elements that comprise the claimed apparatuses, systems, computer readable

media, or methods that are described in the claims of the '376 Patent are abstract. Including as described herein, and in the '376 Patent, the computer readable storage media, client, core server, node server, and network interfaces ('376/Figures 1-2 (and associated description in the specification)) are physical and/or tangible things known to a person of ordinary skill in the art ("POSITA") in light of the specification; and in view of the technological solutions and unconventionality noted herein. '376/3:23-60.

84. As exemplified by claim 37, the subject claims of the '376 Patent are directed to:

37. A computer readable storage medium or media encoded with one or more computer programs including instructions for effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising:

- instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content;
- instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and
- instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

'376/Claim 37.

85. As exemplified by claim 57, the subject claims of the '376 Patent are directed to:

57. A method for effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising the steps of:

- identifying at a core server a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content;
- providing from the core server the specified content to the node server;
- receiving at the core server a request from a client for the specified content;
- communicating from the core server the identity of the node server to the client to enable the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and
- ascertaining at the core server that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

'376/Claim 57.

86. Claims 37 and 57 of the '376 Patent, quoted above, are exemplary. A POSITA would

understand that the language of the '376 claims is not directed merely to a method of generically or conventionally provisioning content over a network. Rather, it comprises the specific aspects noted herein which provided the noted inventive, technological solutions to the problems faced by the inventor. Specifically, as noted herein, the claimed inventions provide inventive, unconventional, and technological solutions to the conventional problems of provisioning varying amounts of content of varying sizes to multiple clients asynchronously and/or on-demand in a distributed-server-based system which facilitates the provisioning of content through the distribution of the content from remote node servers which provide the content to clients, thereby spreading the load of the provision of content across multiple networks and servers.

b. The '376 Claimed Inventions Could not be Done Manually or in One's Head

87. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

88. A POSITA would understand that the claimed solutions could not be done manually, including because they necessarily require implementation via specialized, or specially programmed, computers, including one or more networks, a core server, a node server, and, further, including at least communicating the identity of a node server to a client and transmitting the selected content from the node server to the client ('376/Claim 37; Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:47; 5:5-8:16; 8:47-50; 8:60-67; 9:1-43; 10:3-11:38; 11:56-14:25; 14:61-64; 15:17-24; 16:4-17:38; 17:49-67; 18:1-39; & 18:54-24:40); and providing specified content to an identified node server, communicating the identity of the node server to a client, and transmitting the selected content from the node server to the client ('376/Claim 57; Figs. 1 & 2; Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:47; 5:5-8:16; 8:47-50; 8:60-67; 9:1-43; 10:3-11:38; 11:56-14:25; 14:61-64; 15:17-24; 16:4-17:38; 17:49-67; 18:1-39; & 18:54-24:40), nor can they be performed in a person's head. Furthermore, for example, the constant open connectivity required for sending and receiving the

specified content from the node server at each of the clients is not something that could be done manually or in one's head.

2. The '376 Claimed Inventions Provide Innovative, Unconventional Concepts and Technological Solutions

89. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

90. In sum, including as noted herein, the claimed technologies of the Patent-in-Suit improved, *inter alia*, prior computer and networking technology, including in connection with, among other things:

- A. Improving and increasing efficiencies of the claimed inventions, including over inferior alternative means for achieving the same or similar ends of distributing content, including by reducing or eliminating the cumbersome steps of previous methods of content transfer over the Internet and providing the ability to transfer the specified content at a time chosen by the user where a connection to the Internet may be more readily available. *See, e.g.*, '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-23; & 13:37-62.
- B. Leveraging the capabilities of already-existing third-party devices, including their Internet connection capabilities (including through use of custom hardware and/or software), including by shifting the transfer of data from the core server to the node servers, to greatly enhance the functionality of content distribution systems, including because the node servers, which may be more proximately located to the client and have additional resources to the core server, may then store the specified content for transfer to the client via the Internet at a later time. *See, e.g.*, '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-37; 10:54-58; 13:15-62; 18:24-27; & 19:19-22.
- C. Providing an incentive-based system to permit the content provider to ensure the

specified content was successfully transferred from the node server to the client, including by varying the incentive based on the amount of the content transferred and the quality thereof. *See, e.g.*, ‘376/Fig. 2; 4:34-47; 6:52-67; 9:19-43; 10:3-16; 10:54-67; 13:10-14; 15:17-24; & 21:59-24:40.

91. The ‘376 patented inventions also provide computer and network efficiency at least because they allow content provisioning systems to have the useful and improved claimed functionality without the need for the content provider to heavily invest in resources, such as bandwidth, hardware, and/or extra software and data processing required on the core server. The inventor did more than simply apply current technology to an existing problem. The inventions, as embodied in the claims of the ‘376 Patent, were a significant advancement in content provisioning systems and methods. The inventions covered by the claims of the ‘376 Patent comprise utilization of the Internet to create a novel architecture enabling provision of content, including high-bandwidth content, by node servers in which a third party has already invested to provide resources for quickly, easily, and reliably transferring content to client over the Internet, and, more specifically, to what is essentially the backbone of what is referred to today as distributed network “streaming.”

92. These noted improvements over the prior art represent meaningful limitations and/or inventive concepts based upon the state of the art over two decades ago. Further, including in view of these specific improvements, the inventions of the claims of the ‘376 Patent, when such claims are viewed as a whole and in ordered combination, are not routine, well-understood, conventional, generic, existing, commonly used, well known, previously known, typical, and the like over two decades ago, including because, until the inventions of the claims of the Patent-in-Suit, the claimed inventions were not existing or even considered in the field, and, in fact, went against the conventional methods.

93. The claims of the '376 Patent, including as a whole and where applicable in ordered combination, comprise, *inter alia*, a non-conventional and non-generic arrangement of communications between node servers and client devices that is a technical improvement to the communications between the devices and content distribution services, including those improvements noted herein.

94. The claimed inventions are necessarily rooted in computer technology, *i.e.*, network content provisioning technology, and comprise improvements over prior technologies in order to overcome the problems, including those noted herein, specifically arising in the realm of computer networks. The claimed solutions amount to an inventive concept for resolving the particular problems and inefficiencies noted herein, including in connection to provisioning content from a content provider to client over the Internet, including as described.

a. *The '376 Claimed Inventions Provide Technological Solutions to Technological Problems*

95. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

96. The technical problems addressed by the claimed inventions of '376 Patent include the delivery of content, including high-bandwidth content, to large numbers of client devices asynchronously and/or on-demand in a scalable and reliable manner, which, at the time of the '376 patented inventions, was difficult, impractical, and/or cumbersome, including because, as noted herein, provisioning content over a network at the time was unavailable and/or impossible (for example, bandwidth and resource limitations made the ability of a content provider to deliver high-bandwidth content); impractical (for example, requiring content providers to guess traffic loads and requiring large initial investment to meet these loads and/or requiring client devices remain connected for lengthy periods of time using unreliable connections); cumbersome (for example, requiring users browse clunky, confusing hierarchical link systems to find specific content they

wish to view); and/or prone to errors (for example, the limited resources made it difficult to deliver content to large numbers of client devices without resulting in system crashes or other errors upon reaching said limits). Conventional methods further lacked the ability to provide a distributed network of servers from which the user could request and access specified content asynchronously and/or on-demand. Further, physical limitations existed which limited available resources, including bandwidth, storage, and computing power, which could result in the system being unworkable or crashing.

97. An additional problem that existed with conventional systems was the use of fraudulent logs by the owners of content provided by content providers. For example, conventional systems at the time often included the provision of content in the form of advertisement banners throughout a webpage. At the time, there were webpages that would load with a parade of banner advertisements filling up the user's screen, and, each time the advertisement was loaded, the webpage owner would be paid for displaying the advertisement. However, due to the overwhelming nature of webpages with numerous banner advertisements, users would often leave the webpage before all of the advertisements loaded. Thus, to get around this, webpage owners began creating fraudulent logs to indicate the banner advertisements were loaded, but the advertisement providers had no way of verifying this. As a result, advertisement providers were often forced to pay for views of their content that simply never occurred.

98. Technical solutions provided by the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent to the technical problems faced include the use of a distributed node server architecture wherein the node servers may be added to a vast "army" of third-party servers for use in distributing content to client devices; the identification and maintenance of a list of node servers by the core server and transfer, from the core server to the client device, of the identity of selected, most proximate and/or available node servers which contain the specified content sought by the user; the use of incentives as

compensation to the owners of the node servers for the use of their additional resources; and the communication of a successful transfer of the specified content between the identified node server, or node servers, and the client device, including in order to ensure the user was able to receive the content and determine whether the chosen incentive should be given to the owner of the node server by the content provider. '376/ Figs. 1 & 2; Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:47; 5:5-8:16; 8:47-50; 8:60-67; 9:1-43; 10:3-11:38; 11:56-14:25; 14:61-64; 15:17-24; 16:4-17:38; 17:49-67; 18:1-39; & 18:54-24:40. Including as noted herein, this, in turn, provides the ability for client devices to be served by node servers with better and/or more available resources and/or that are more closely located to the client, including by employing already-existing node servers owned by third parties which provide specified content to only a subgroup of client devices, thus allowing the core server to act as a traffic director, redirecting client devices to a more local node server with its own bandwidth, hardware, and software used to deliver the content to a client device at the specific time the client device requests the content. '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:47; 5:5-8:16; 8:47-50; 8:60-67; 9:1-43; 10:3-11:38; 11:56-14:25; 14:61-64; 15:17-24; 16:4-17:38; 17:49-67; 18:1-39; & 18:54-24:40.

99. The inventions claimed in the '376 Patent further represent specific improvements in the functionality and capabilities of computer networking, databases, video distribution services, and web services and networks, including in regard to network content distribution services, systems, and network databases, including a network location database. The inventions claimed in the '376 Patent, for example, improve the functionality of network database systems, for example, by facilitating or allowing the core server to maintain a list of node servers, and their respective available resources, proximity, availability for use, content stored thereon, and other information, including so that the foregoing information may be used to provide the client device with the identity of the most reliable node server which can provide the specified content sought by the

user. '376/Fig. 2; 5:51-64; 6:11-14; 9:1-19; 16:4-17:38; 18:1-39; & 23:1-24:40.

100. The inventions claimed in the '376 Patent further represent specific improvements in the functionality and capabilities of computer databases, video distribution services, and web services and networks, including in regard to network content distribution services, systems, and network databases, including a network location database. The inventions claimed in the '376 Patent, for example, improve the functionality of video distribution services and network database systems, for example, by facilitating or allowing the core server to audit and/or otherwise verify whether specified content requested by the user was actually transferred between a node server and client, including via the core server communicating with either or both the node server and client to request confirmation of the transfer. '376/Fig. 2; 4:34-47; 6:52-67; 9:19-43; 10:3-16; 10:54-67; 13:10-14; 15:17-24; & 21:59-24:40. As a result, the content provider is able to limit payment of incentive compensation only to content that has actually been transferred. '376/Fig. 2; 4:34-47; 6:52-67; 9:19-43; 10:3-16; 10:54-67; 13:10-14; 15:17-24; & 21:59-24:40.

101. Including as described in the '376 Patent, and as noted herein, the claimed inventions include unconventional and inventive technological solutions to the technical problems that existed at the time, including to increasing and/or improving, for example, ease-of-use, functionality, efficiency, and reliability in systems for content distribution over a network and network databases. For example, the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent, including as described herein, provide technical solutions that improve, *inter alia*, computer and database technology, including for distribution of high-bandwidth content over a network, including by providing a distributed network of third-party-owned node servers providing a more reliable and scalable system and providing a better user experience, including by permitting asynchronous and/or on-demand viewing at the client device. In this way, the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent reduce the use of the content provider's computing devices (*e.g.*, servers) and resources thereon, including the

use of the content provider's and user's network traffic (*e.g.*, bandwidth) – which, including as noted herein, was highly limited at the time of the patented inventions, especially on mobile networks, and often costly and not always available – because the content provider is not required to maintain connections with every client the entire time the specified content is being transferred to the client, including because such transfers are offloaded to the node servers. As noted herein, specifically with respect to home devices and mobile devices, it was often not possible to continually maintain a network connection, especially in view of the potential for the content provider's servers to become unreachable due to crashing or otherwise, resulting in the client device having to attempt to reconnect before the content was fully delivered. The inventions of the '376 Patent provide a technical solution to this problem by offloading the large number of connections from the core server onto a distributed system of node servers, each of which serves only a small portion of the total amount of clients.

b. The '376 Claimed Inventions Provide Unconventional Solutions

102. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

103. Including as noted herein, what was conventional at the time comprised, for example, pure single server-client systems, pure multi-server single-client systems, and singularly-owned distribution systems, which, at best, either caused the data to be so small that it was of poor quality or brute-forced the content by throwing costly bandwidth, hardware, and software at the problem, including as shown in the prior art systems described in the specification, including the cited *Kenner* reference, and herein. However, including due to limitations on available resources and the lack of consistent, reliable, and scalable systems to provide a reliable user experience, users seeking high-bandwidth content were often simply unable to do so because it was unavailable because content providers simply did not, because they could not, provide it. Further, a user was

unable to choose when they viewed the specified content absent some clever, yet burdensome, methodology of calculating exactly how long the transfer would take, connecting at the exact time necessary so the file would be available when the user wished, and hoping the transfer completed without issue, such as disconnection. By leveraging network and web-based systems, the patented inventions improved upon the conventional methods of distribution of high-bandwidth content over a network, which suffered from the many issues noted herein.

104. Unconventional solutions provided by the claimed inventions of the '376 Patent include the leveraging of the resources, such as bandwidth and computing power and/or storage, of third-party-owned computing devices in order to create a distributed network of servers which may store various content offered by the content provider so that the node servers, rather than the core server, are required to maintain a connection with the client devices for transfer of specified content. Including as set forth in the specification of the '376 Patent, the bandwidth-heavy communications overhead of transmitting high-bandwidth content is performed on a far more reliable network, resulting in much less likelihood a user would get logged off prior to the completed transfer or the connection failing, and, furthermore, a diminished amount of traffic occurs on the core server, effectively permitting more clients to reliably access specified content. '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:33; 5:5-21; 7:12-8:16; 10:17-37; 10:54-58; 13:15-62; 18:24-27; & 19:19-22.

105. The patented inventions of the '376 Patent further provided unconventional solutions by at least leveraging the use of incentives in order to recruit third parties to provide the use of their resources, such as bandwidth and computing power and/or storage, and ensuring the content was transferred in order to correctly award incentives for successful transfers. '376/Fig. 2; 4:34-47; 6:52-67; 9:19-43; 10:3-16; 10:54-67; 13:10-14; 15:17-24; & 21:59-24:40. Including as noted herein, and as argued during prosecution of the '376 Patent, it was unconventional to have distributed, server-based and/or network-based systems which were provide built via the use of

incentives to third parties for the user of already-existing resources, as opposed to the conventional method of content providers expending both money, including in infrastructure expense and ongoing operation costs, and available resources in order to meet traffic demands.

106. Further, the asserted claims of the '376 Patent claim unconventional systems, computer readable media, and methods which provide a distributed network of third-party-owned node servers providing a more reliable and scalable system and providing a better user experience, including by permitting asynchronous and/or on-demand viewing at the client device – as opposed to using conventional systems and methods to provision content over a network, such as those described in the '376 Patent and herein.

c. The '376 Claimed Inventions Provide Technological Solutions to Technological Problems

107. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

108. The claimed content provisioning systems and methods of the '376 Patent provide a number of benefits over conventional systems and methods, including conventional pure single server-client systems, conventional pure multi-server single-client systems, and conventional singularly-owned distribution systems. These benefits include the ability of the content provider to accommodate vastly more client devices; provide a larger amount of content using the same resources; provide improved quality and sized content; provide content to client devices in an asynchronous and/or on-demand manner; reduced costs to content providers for implementing and maintaining their systems; distributing the resource load across all node servers; exponential reduction in amount of streams by requiring only a single transmission to each client by the node server; permitting the distribution of content via transmission at off times, rather than precisely when the client connects; better scalability and the ability to add node servers in an exponential growth; providing a feedback mechanism to ensure the content was actually delivered via strong

compensation mechanisms; improved system reliability to client devices; and/or cost-savings for client devices by reducing the amount of data used and/or connectivity time. '376/Claims 37 & 57.

109. In addition, conventional systems and methods required heavy investment by the content provider as the amount or scale of the servers increases, meaning the content provider was required to pay for additional hardware and/or software as well as the maintenance costs therefor, including because, at the time, the convention was not to have idle bandwidth available because the enormous expense of bandwidth meant such idle bandwidth was money wasted. The claimed inventions of the '376 Patent allow, for example, the system to distribute the specified content via the use of distributed third-party node servers, thus, *inter alia*, offloading and reducing resource usage of the content provider's servers, resulting in less investment needed by the content provider. The claimed inventions of the '376 Patent further allow, for example, asynchronous and/or on-demand distribution of the content, regardless of the status of the content provider's bandwidth usage and availability, resulting in users being able to view the specified content even when the core server is otherwise inoperable or unreachable. The claimed inventions of the '376 Patent allowed devices with lower bandwidth and intermittent internet connectivity, such as dial-up and wireless or mobile devices, to work reliably with distributed content systems when requesting and receiving content from the content provider's server, including because the connectivity to the content provider's systems was done on a reliably connected, more proximately, located third-party server.

d. The '376 Claimed Inventions Provide Technological Solutions to Technological Problems

110. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

111. Consistent with the above discussion, including the problems solved that had been faced by conventional content provisioning systems and provisioning content to clients over a network,

and further in consideration of the '376 Patent specifications, the prosecution history, and cited prior art, a POSITA would understand that the claimed “[core server] identifying...a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content; [to] provid[e]...the specified content to the node server; [so that the core server can]...receiv[e]...a request from a client for specified content;...communicat[e] to the client the identity of the node server having the specified content...enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and...ascertain[] that the node server [has] transmitted the specified to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client,” including based on the use of a distributed node server architecture, and including in combination with the claims of the '376 Patent, as a whole, is an inventive technological solution, including in view of the benefits and unconventional solutions this involves and contributes to. '376/Claim 1; Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:47; 5:5-8:16; 8:47-50; 8:60-67; 9:1-43; 10:3-11:38; 11:56-14:25; 14:61-64; 15:17-24; 16:4-17:38; 17:49-67; 18:1-39; & 18:54-24:40.

112. For example, using certain technology claimed in the '376 Patent, (for example, the core server and node server in conjunction), it becomes possible to, among other things, provide the node server with content requested by client devices so that client devices may request and obtain specified content from the node server at a more preferential time for the client device, such as during off-peak hours or when the client device has a more stable connection. '376/Figs. 1 & 2; 1:49-56; 2:8-24; 3:23-4:47; 5:5-8:16; 8:47-50; 8:60-67; 9:1-43; 10:3-11:38; 11:56-14:25; 14:61-64; 15:17-24; 16:4-17:38; 17:49-67; 18:1-39; & 18:54-24:40.

113. The '376 claimed inventions comprise inventive improvements over prior technologies in order to overcome problems, including those technical problems noted herein, related to computer networks, content distribution, and database management (for example, related to

content providers) including in combination with the provision of high-bandwidth content over the Internet from a content provider to many clients, the ability to provide clients with multiple pieces of content, and the ability to access and communicate with the user's client device at various times, including in order to distribute content at a time chosen by the user, including via a network which is accessible via a web browser or similar functionality. For example, the claimed inventions provide inventive solutions related to the conventional issues and inefficiencies (for example, as described herein) that were related to distributing large amounts of content and/or content to large numbers of clients (for example, high-bandwidth content from content providers) over a network, such as the Internet, via the use of third-party-owned, distributed node servers, including storing and/or maintaining relevant characteristics regarding the node servers (for example, bandwidth, resources, proximity to a client, etc.) in a node server database and which may be accessible via a network (for example, the Internet) such as through a web server. Further, the use of the feedback compensation system provides the content provider a means of ensuring the content was successfully received by the client, avoiding the issue of conventional systems where false transfer logs resulted in content providers paying for transfers that never actually occurred.

114. The '376 patented inventions further provide inventive improvements in network, including distributed content network, architecture, including because the unconventional multiserver-server-client architecture and shifting of communications and workload from a centralized server to a distributed node server system improve over the conventional, proprietary singular server-client architecture. Including as noted herein, in doing so, the claimed inventions reduce the workload of the content provider's servers and use of the content provider's limited resources by providing for various tasks to be run and take place on the distributed node servers which act as intermediaries. Specifically, a POSITA would understand that the avoidance of overloading the available resources of the content provider, including by offloading onto a tiered

architecture of node servers, was inventive and serves as an improvement in network, including distributed content network, architecture. Further, the use of an incentive to aid in recruiting additional third parties to provide the user of the already-existing resources was inventive. Further, the use of a feedback notice informing the core server that the node server successfully transferred the entirety of the specified content, including so that the owner of the node server was properly provided the chosen incentive, was inventive and serves as an improvement in network, including distributed content network, architecture.

3. The Claims of the Patent-in-Suit do not Unreasonably Preempt their Respective Fields

115. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

116. Including as noted herein, the '376 Patent does not claim merely the abstract idea of "provisioning content over a network" that provides no inventive concept. Instead, the '376 Patent claim specific methods and systems for provisioning specifically selected content, including from a node server containing the specific content selected by the client, including via a core server receiving a request from a client to view specific content and directing the client to connect to a specific node server containing that content so that the client may receive the content from the node server, and determining that the selected node server has transmitted the selected content to the client where infringement of the patent claims can be readily avoided while still practicing any alleged abstract idea, given that the patent claims do not purely read on any alleged abstract idea. Indeed, the claims of the '376 Patent do not provision content as in the prior art, but, instead, provision content by a core server providing the content to distributed node servers to provision to clients as discussed extensively herein.

117. For example, "provisioning content over a network" may be practiced outside of the limited scope of the patent claims at least by:

- A. The use of a system such as that described in the *Kenner* reference (U.S. Patent No. 5,956,716), cited by the patent examiner;
- B. The use of a system such as that described in the *Guenthner* reference (U.S. Patent No. 6,135,588), cited by the patent examiner;
- C. The use of distributed core servers;
- D. The use of a system which permits a client to download content over time and/or in the background and view the content at a later time;
- E. The use of a content capturing device located within the client as the content is provisioned;
- F. The use of pre-loaded client devices a user may obtain and view the content; and/or
- G. The use of a system which staggers the provisioning to clients in an ordered queue.

COUNT I – INFRINGEMENT OF U.S. PATENT NO. 7,650,376

118. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

119. Plaintiff is the assignee of the '376 Patent and it has all substantial rights to the '376 Patent, including the right and standing to sue and recover damages for past, present, and future infringement of the patent.

Claim 37 of the '376 Patent covers a computer readable storage medium or media comprising said medium or media “encoded with one or more computer programs including instructions for effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising: instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content; instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the

specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.”

120.Claim 57 of the ‘376 Patent covers a method comprising said “method effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising the steps of: identifying at a core server a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content; providing from the core server the specified content to the node server; receiving at the core server a request from a client for the specified content; communicating from the core server the identity of the node server to the client to enable the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and ascertaining at the core server that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.”

A. Infringement Via CS Application

121.CSI has infringed, and is now infringing, the ‘376 Patent, including at least claims 37 and 57, in this judicial district and elsewhere, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 through actions comprising the practicing, without authority from Plaintiff, systems and methods for obtaining and aggregating contact information from a plurality of messaging services providers via CSI’s CS Application system, including associated hardware, firmware, and/or software, including as claimed in the ‘376 asserted claims. On information and belief, CSI practices the claimed methods and provides the claimed systems with and via its CS Application system comprising the CS website at app.curiositystream.com and/or curiositystream.com; the CS Android mobile application; the CS iOS mobile application; the CS smart device application; the CS console application; and/or the CS streaming device application.

122.Without limitation, the accused system comprising the CS Application system that comprises a computer readable medium or media encoded with one or more computer programs

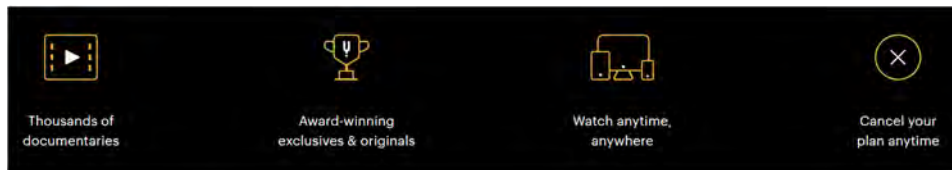
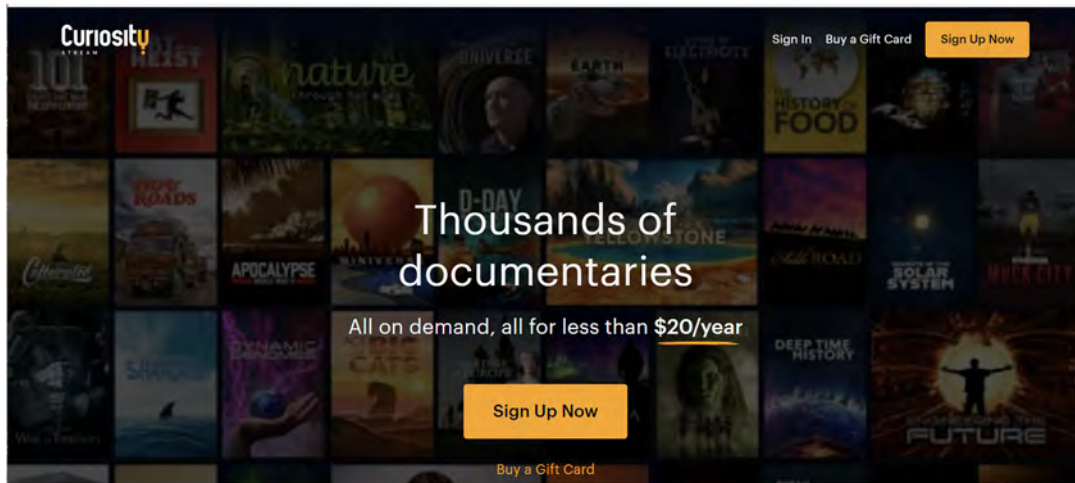
including instructions for effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising: instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content; instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

123. Without limitation, and for example, the accused instrumentality comprising the CS Application system practices said methods to effect the provision of content over a network, comprising the steps of: identifying at a core server a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content; providing from the core server the specified content to the node server; receiving at the core server a request from a client for the specified content; communicating from the core server the identity of the node server to the client to enable the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and ascertaining at the core server that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

124. Further, the CS Application system comprises computer readable storage media and methods which permit CSI's server to identify a remote server to which the CS Application system provides specified content such that a client may request specified content from CSI's server, which directs the client to the node server containing the specified content so that the client may obtain the specified content from the node server, wherein CSI's server is notified by the node server that the content has been transferred and the owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for the transmission thereof.

125. For example, the CS Application system permits the streaming of media content over a

network from third-party servers to a user's device, wherein said streaming occurs, *inter alia*, via CSI's servers providing the identity of a third-party server to the user's device, in response to the user's request to view media content provided by CSI, wherein the server identified is one which contains the content requested:



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2

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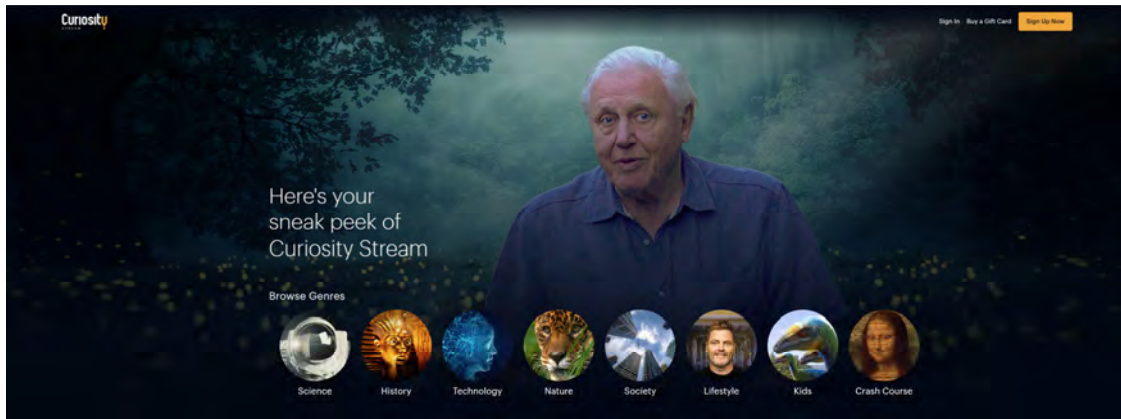
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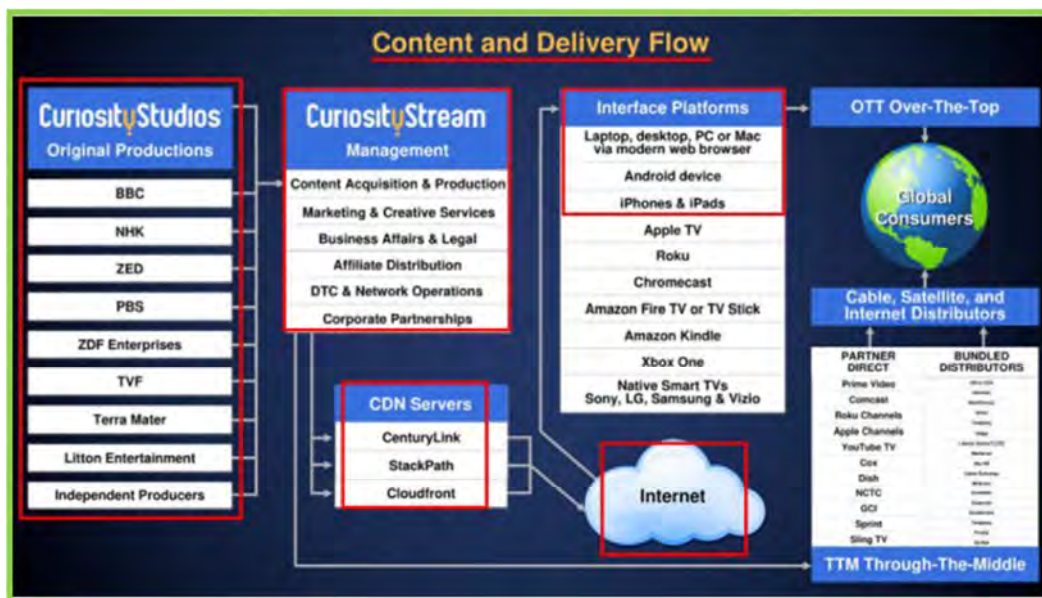
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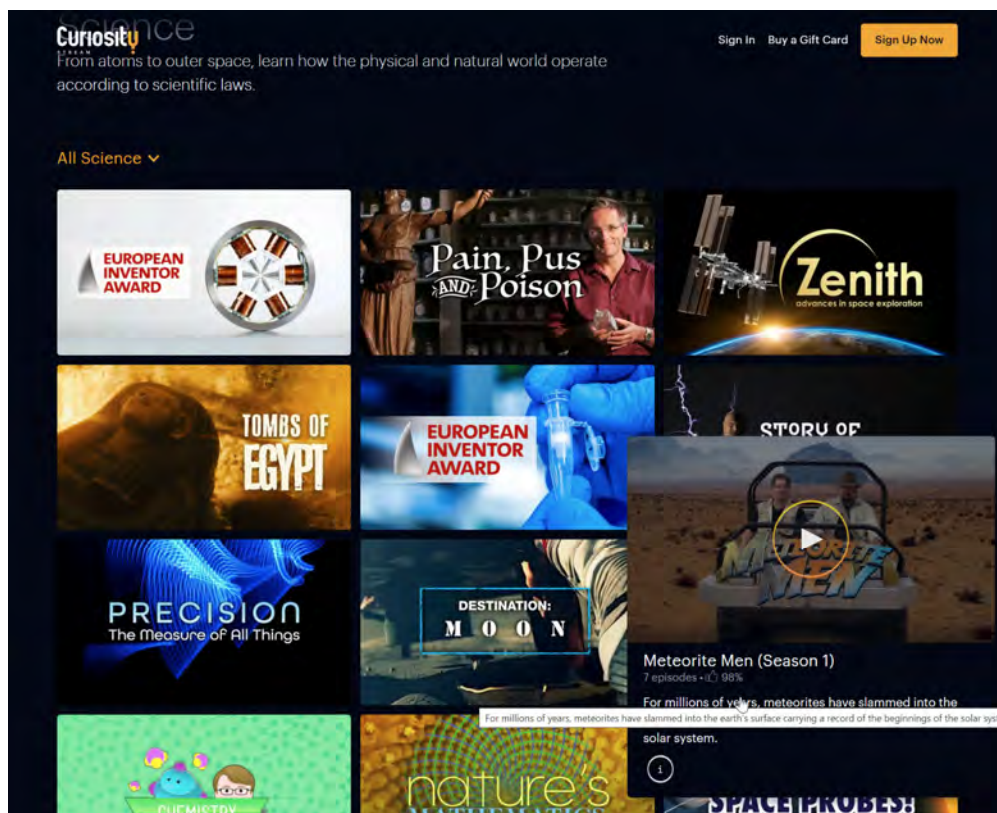
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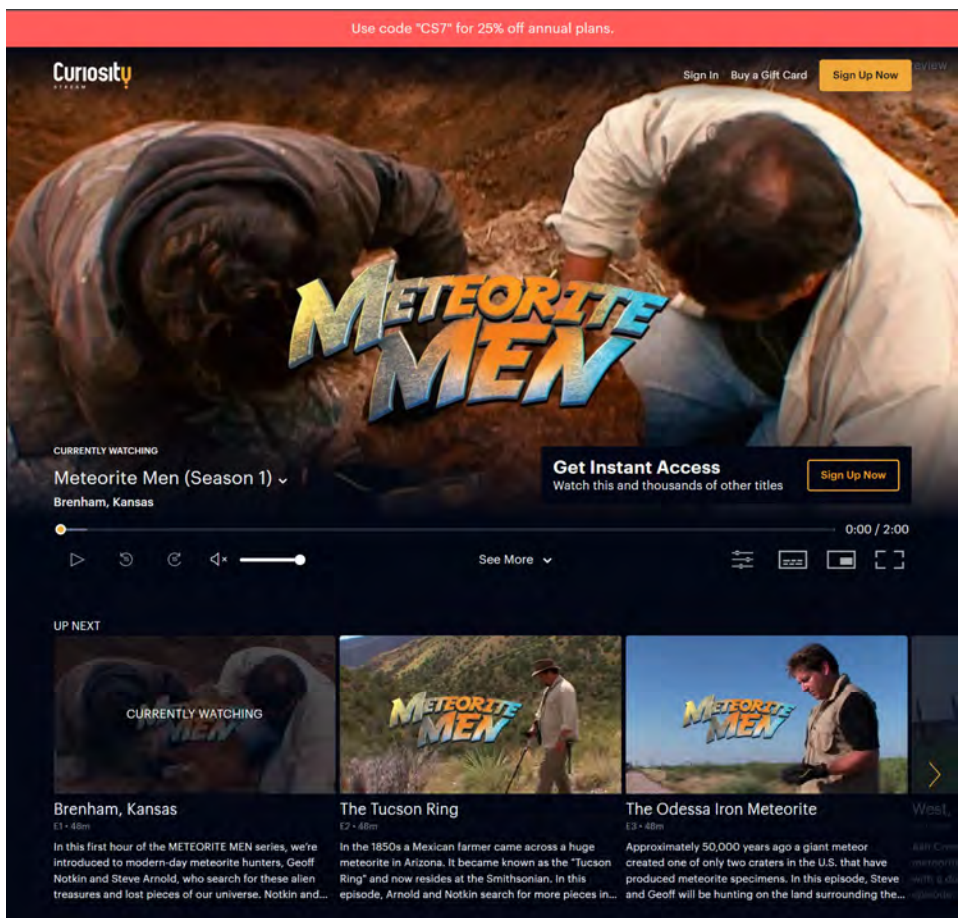


See, e.g., SEC Archive page for Curiosity Stream Investor Presentation, Dated August 2020 located at

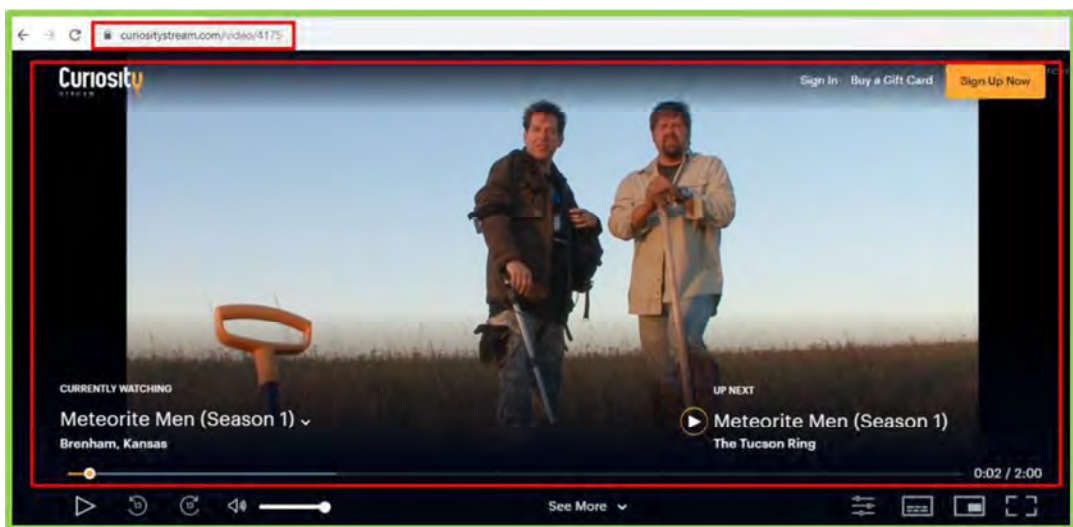
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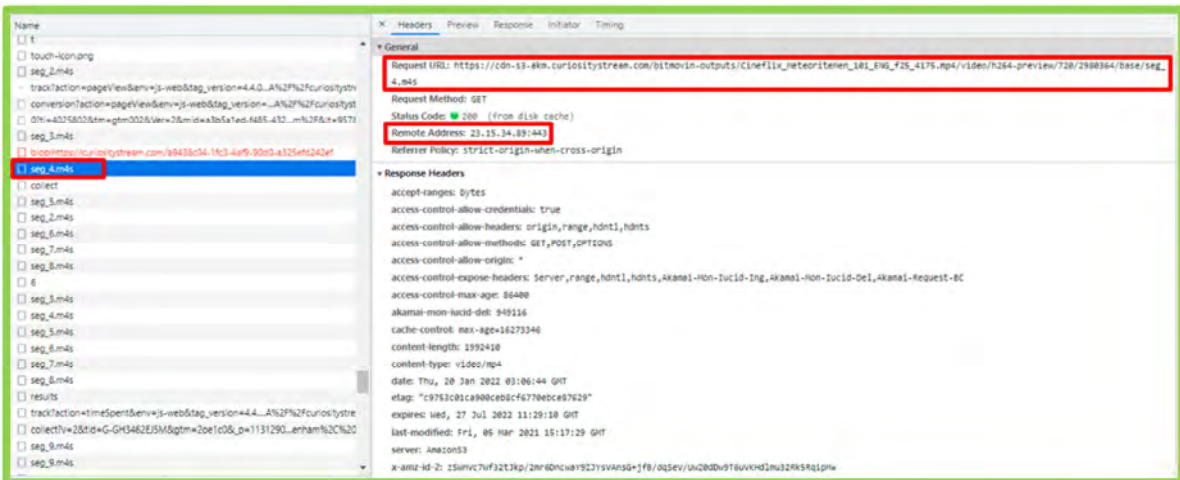
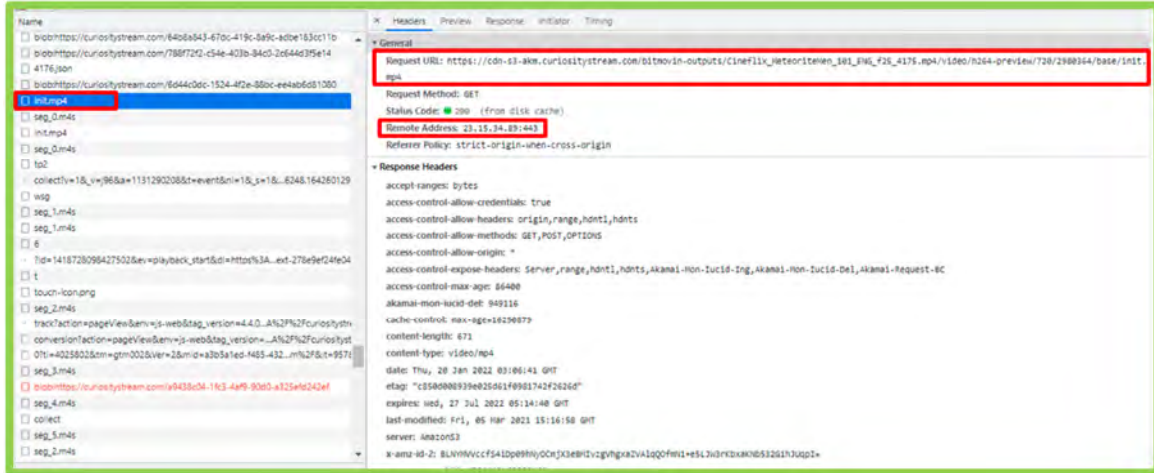


See, e.g., Curiosity Stream Science Category website located at <https://curiositystream.com/categories/science>



See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>

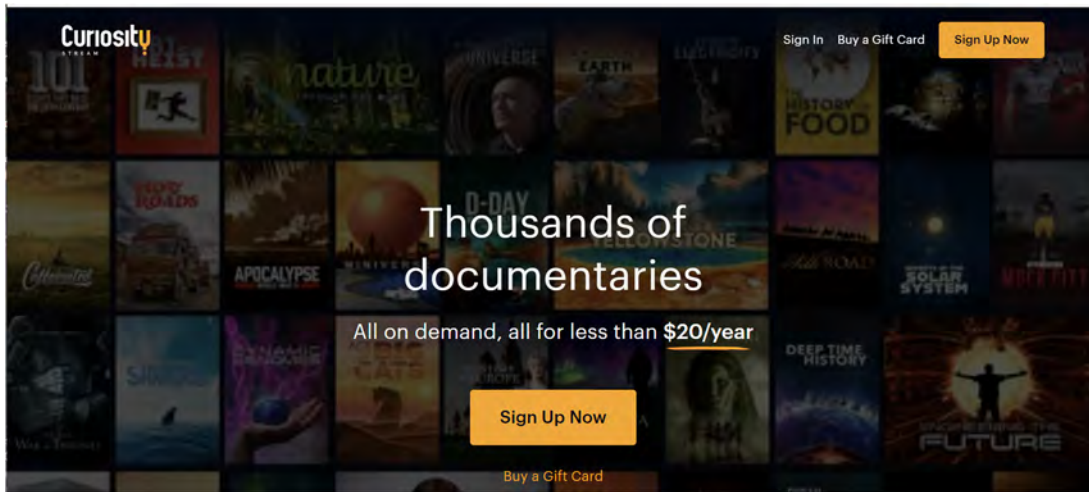




See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>

126. The CS Application system comprises instructions for receiving a request from a client

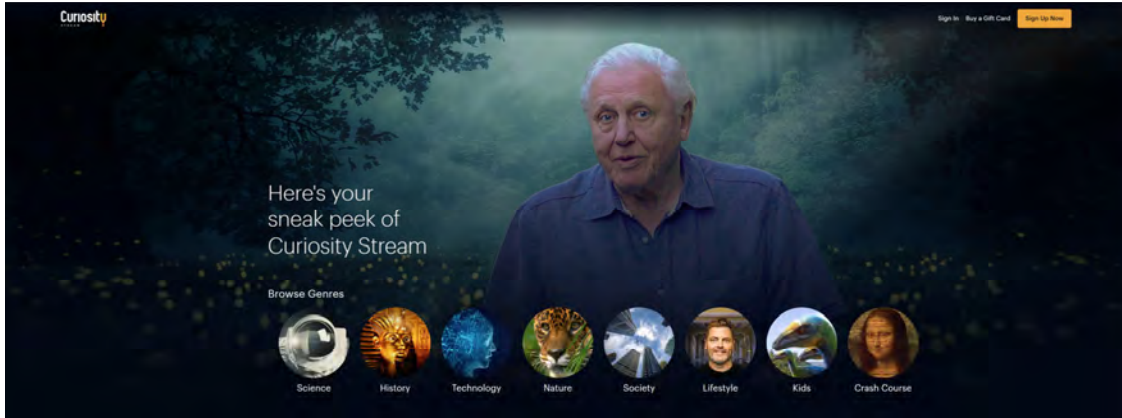
for specified content. For example, the CS Application provides the user's device with code which permits the user's browser to, *inter alia*, display the CSI website, browse the content available for streaming, and select specific content to view, wherein CSI's servers receive and interpret code from the user's device indicating the content the user has chosen to view:



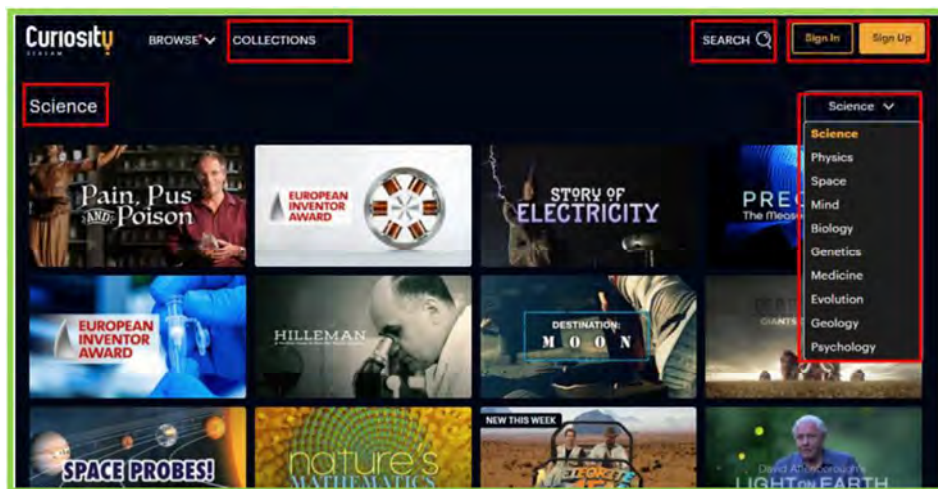
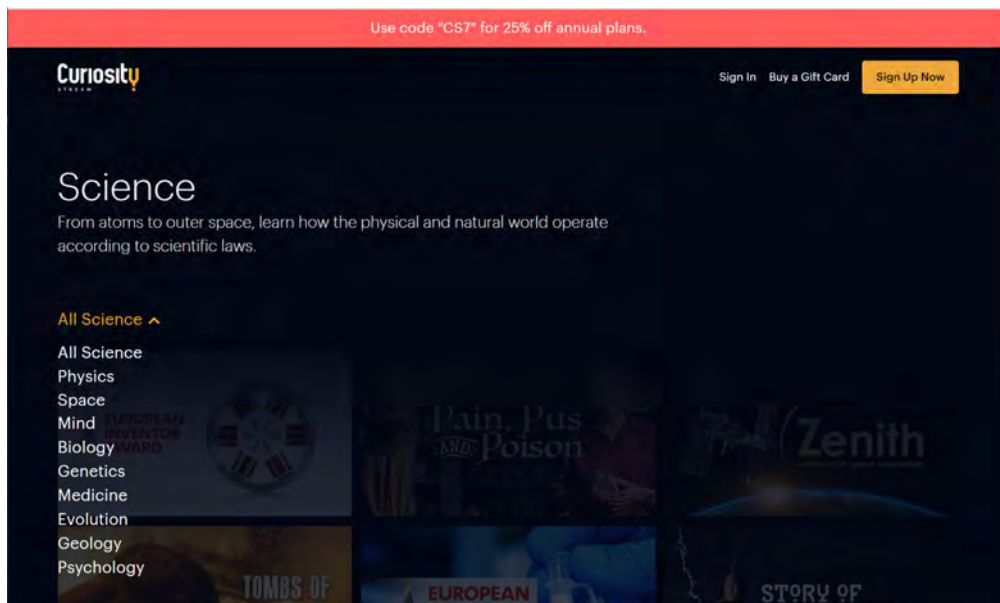
Want a sneak peek of our library? [Click here!](#)

```
</div>
<main id="main" role="main" class="bg-dark">
  <div class="page-content relative z-40">
    <div class="min-h-screen bg-black data-testid="landing-default">
      <div class="relative v2-landing-background" style="top: calc(-1 * var(--header-height)); padding-top: var(--header-height); min-height: 700px;">
      <div class="max-w-xl laptop:max-w-8xl mx-auto tablet:my-8 text-center" data-testid="perks-container">
      <div id="signup" class="flex flex-col items-center mt-12 pt-4" data-testid="signup-form-container">
      <h3 class="leading-tight text-2xl tablet:text-4xl font-normal tablet:font-light">
      <div class="mb-32 pt-4 w-full max-w-2xl laptop:max-w-3xl" data-testid="signup-step-1-container">
      <div class="flex flex-col items-center w-full laptop:max-w-3xl" id="create" data-testid="signup-step-2-container" style="scroll-margin-top: var(--header-height);">
      <div class="text-center mb-6 laptop:mb-8">
      <div class="w-full max-w-md px-4 tablet:px-0" data-testid="signup-step-2-email-and-password-form">
      <p class="m-12 w-full max-w-lg px-1/20 laptop:px-0 text-center text-sm laptop:text-2xl" data-testid="browse-library-link-container">
        "Want a sneak peek of our library?"
      <span>...</span>
      </p>
      </div>
      </div>
      </div>
      </div>
      </div>
      <div>
      <div data-testid="footer" class="px-1/20 bg-dark po-5 pt-3 desktop:pt-1" role="navigation" aria-label="secondary">
      </div>
      </main>
    </div>
```

See, e.g., Curiosity Stream webpage located at <https://curiositystream.com/>



See, e.g., Curiosity Stream Categories website located at <https://curiositystream.com/categories>



See, e.g., Curiosity Stream Science Category website located at <https://curiositystream.com/categories/science>

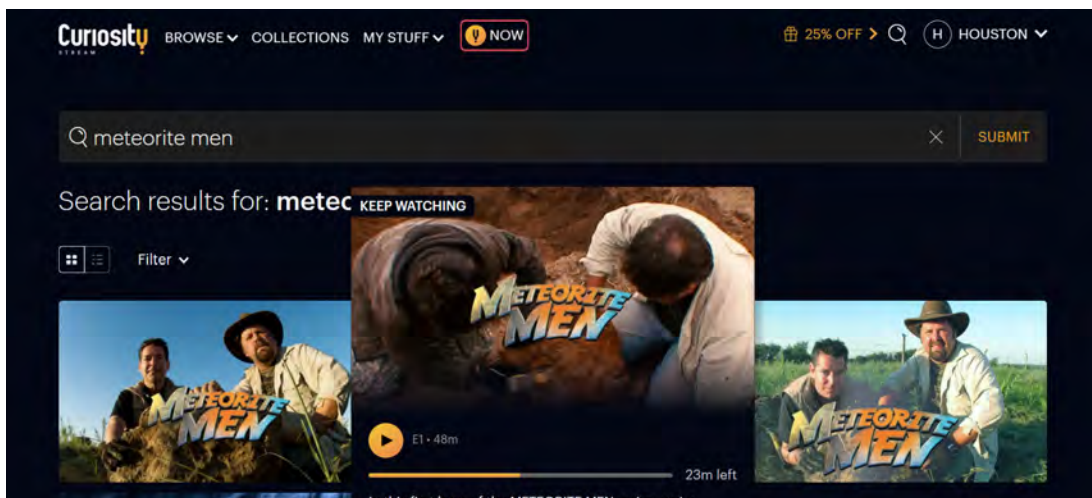
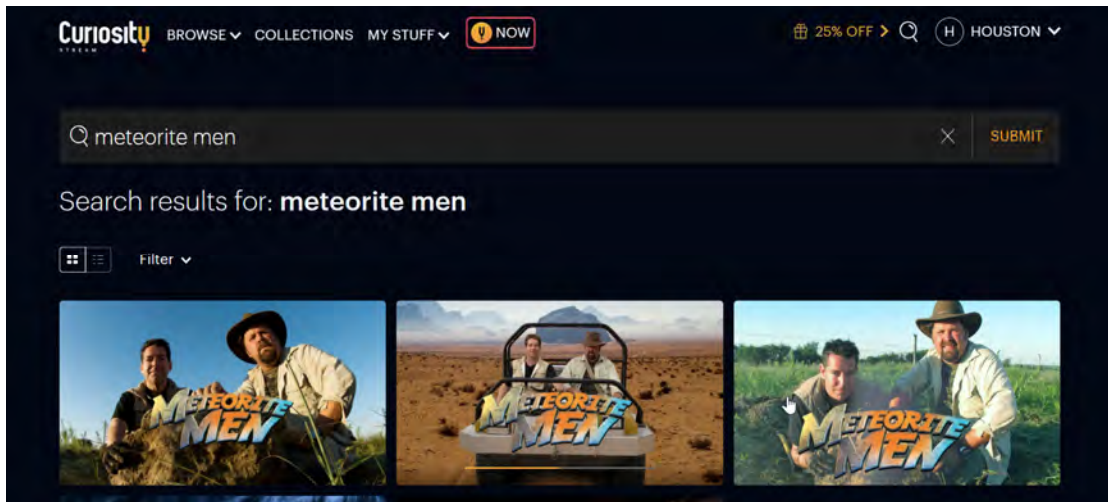
Watching Curiosity Stream

You can watch instantly from any web browser or wifi-enabled device that offers a Curiosity Stream application. To download our app, search for "Curiosity Stream" on your mobile device or smart TV app store and look for our distinctive gold Y icon. (See a list of compatible devices [here](#).) You must sign in with your registered email and password to view programming via our apps.

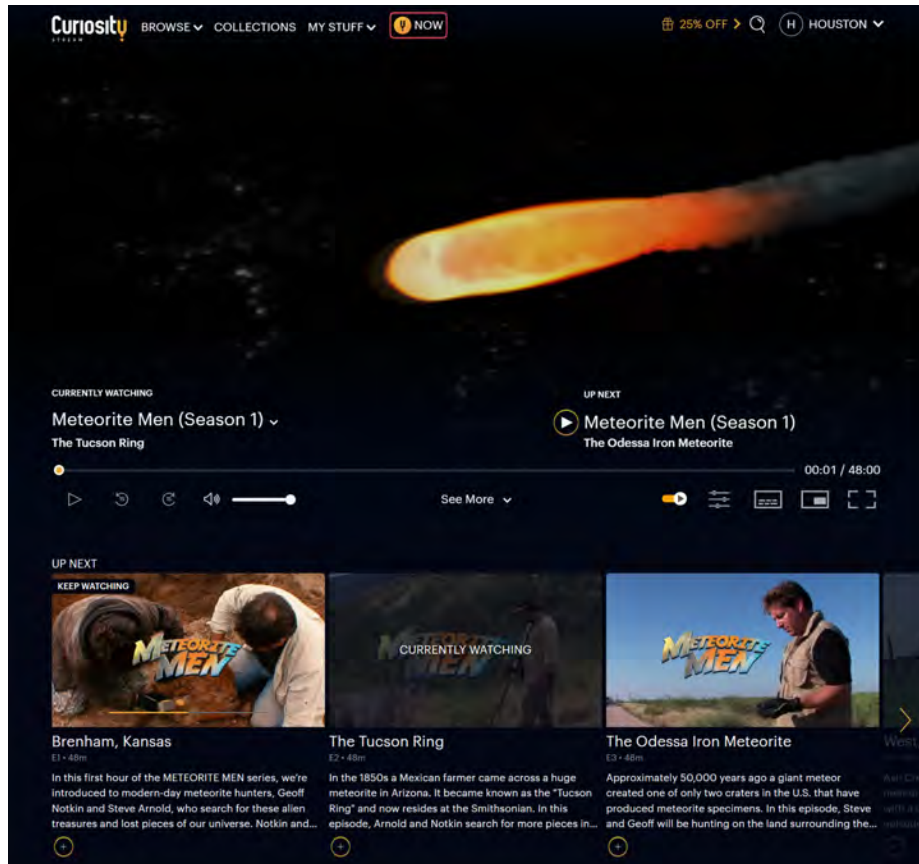
Curiosity Stream Worldwide Availability

Curiosity Stream is a service meant for all people to enjoy and thus can be accessed all over the world. Original productions from Curiosity Stream, such as Destination Pluto, Ancient Earth, Curious Minds, and the 4K production Big Picture Earth – are available worldwide. Acquired content (from BBC, NHK, TerraNoa, ZED, etc.), such as the feature documentaries and series may be subjected to geo-blocking. The availability of this content varies according to geographical locations and licensing agreements with our partners.

See, e.g., Curiosity Stream Help Center "How does Curiosity Stream work?" page located at <https://help.curiositystream.com/hc/en-us/articles/204913157-How-does-Curiosity-Stream-work->



See, e.g., Search Results Page for "Meteorite Men" on Curiosity Stream webpage located at **Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.**

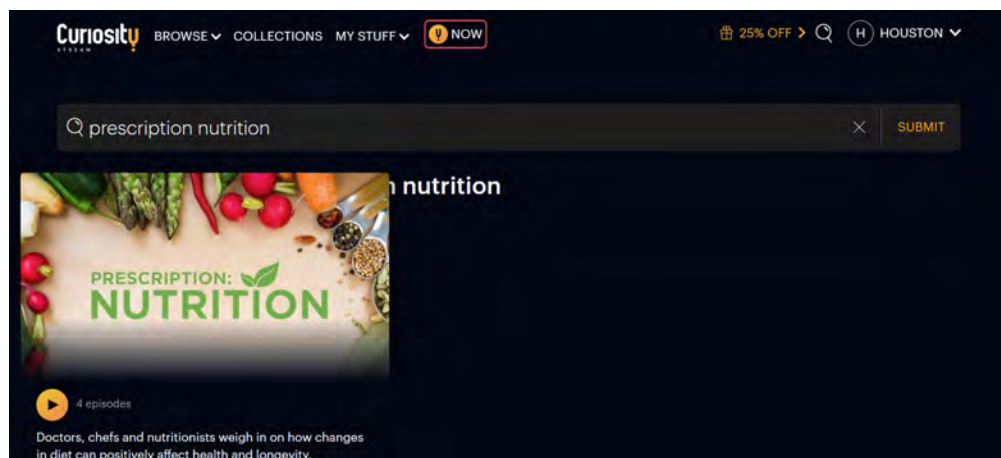
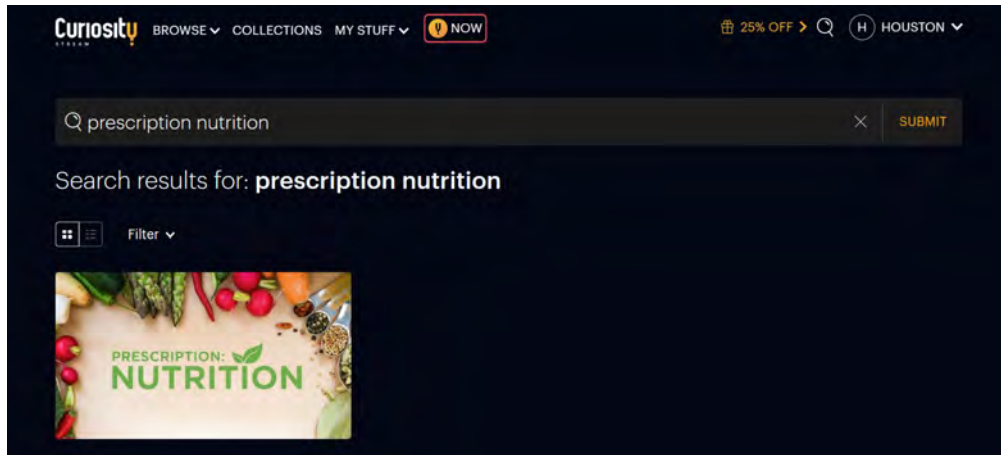


```

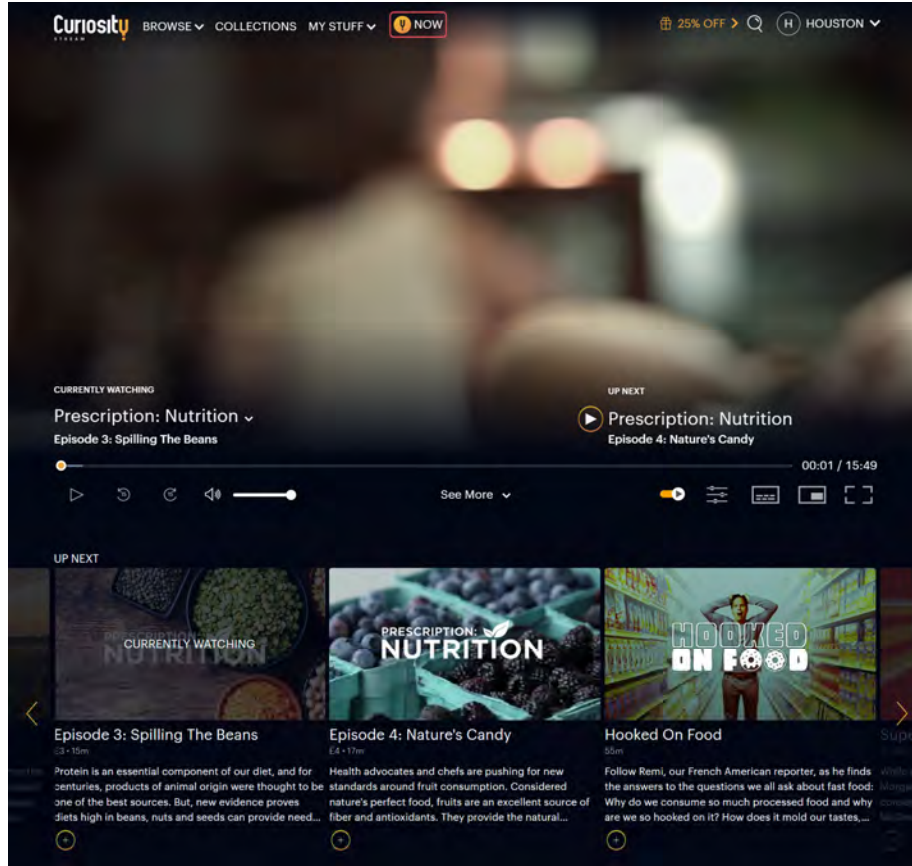
<script>
<title>Curiosity Stream - Meteorite Men (Season 1) | Brenham, Kansas</title>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="description" content="In this first hour of the METEORITE MEN series, we're introduced to modern-day meteorite hunters, Geoff Notkin and Steve Arnold, who search for these alien treasures and lost...>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta name="application-filecolor" content="#ee6633">
<meta name="theme-color" content="#020713">
<meta name="type" content="video.other">
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<meta name="videoduration" content="2801">
<meta property="og:image" content="https://cdn.curiositystream.com/webapp-v3/images/v3/video-4175-image_large-en-8/389.jpg">
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<meta property="og:title" content="Meteorite Men (Season 1) | Brenham, Kansas">
<meta property="og:description" content="In this first hour of the METEORITE MEN series, we're introduced to modern-day meteorite hunters, Geoff Notkin and Steve Arnold, who search for these alien treasures and...>
<meta property="fb:app_id" content="158192443435179">
<meta name="apple-itunes-app" content="app-id=97183824">
<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-capable" content="yes">
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<meta name="twitter:site" content="@CuriosityStream">
<meta name="twitter:creator" content="@CuriosityStream">
<meta name="twitter:card" content="@CuriosityStream">
<meta name="twitter:image" content="https://cdn.curiositystream.com/webapp-v3/images/v3/video-4175-image_large-en-8/389.jpg">
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<link rel="icon" href="/favicon.160">
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<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="16x16" href="/favicon.16x16.png">
<link rel="manifest" href="/site.webmanifest">
<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="/apple-touch-icon.png">
<link rel="mask-icon" href="/safari-pinned-tab.svg" color="#000000">
<link rel="icon" sizes="192x192" href="/icon.icon.png">
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<script>
<meta name="next-head-count" content="30">
<link rel="preload" href="/_next/static/css/730b1de_wds.css" as="style">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/_next/static/css/730b1de_wds.css" as="style">

```

See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>



See, e.g., Search Results Page for “Prescription Nutrition” on Curiosity Stream webpage located at <https://curiositystream.com/search/prescription%20nutrition?listStyle=grid>



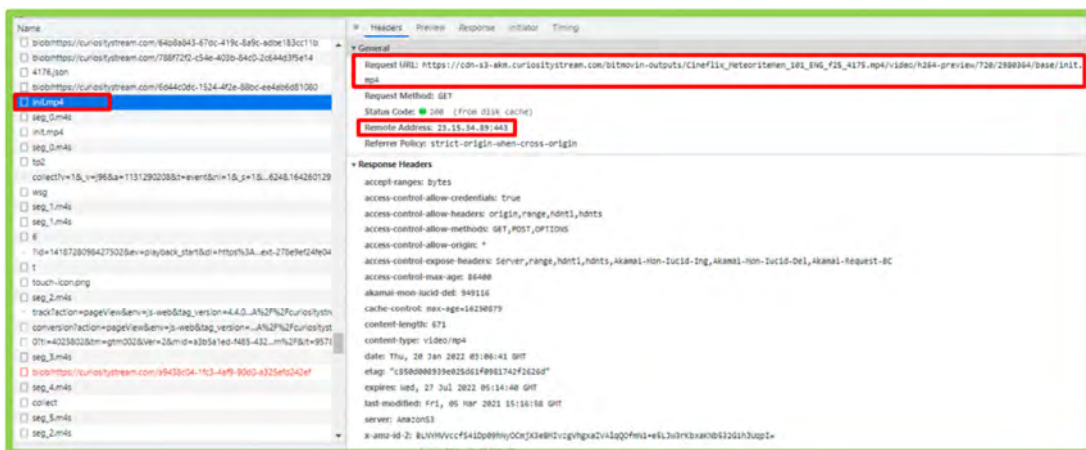
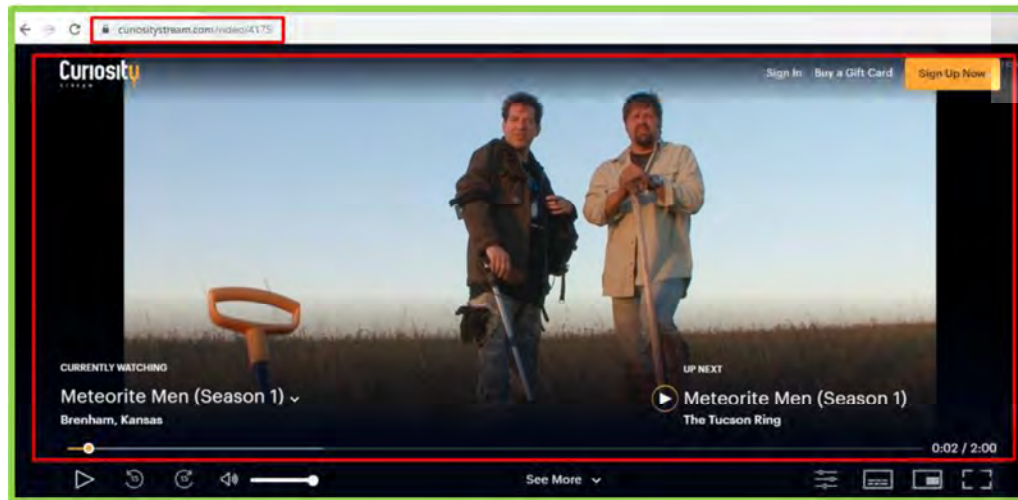
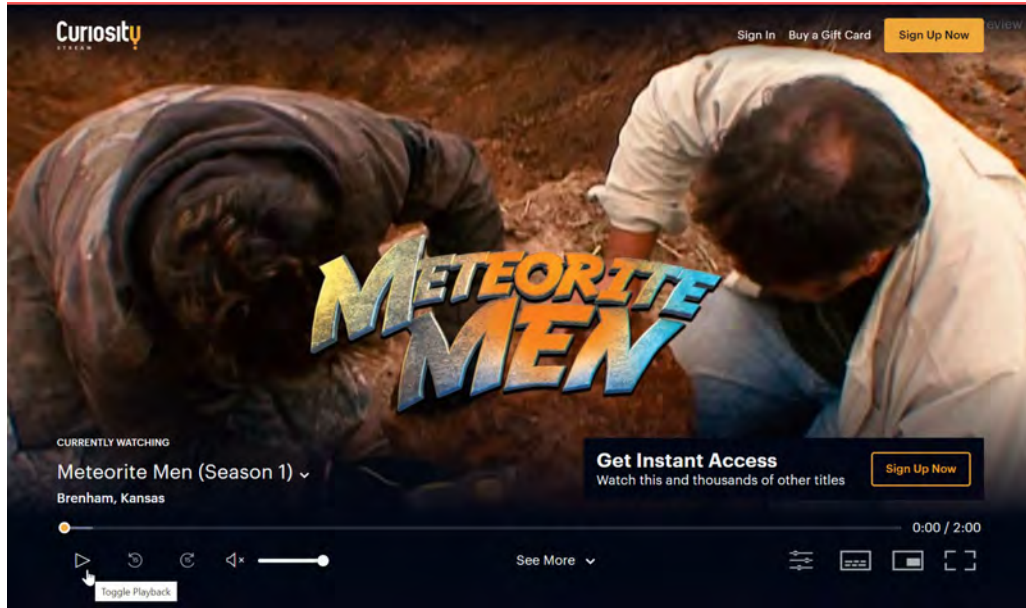
See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Prescription: Nutrition” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/1792>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1309	12.754469	192.168.0.103	142.250.194.68	UDP	76	57509 → 443 Len=34
1310	12.754835	192.168.0.103	142.250.194.68	UDP	79	57509 → 443 Len=37
1311	12.770439	192.168.0.103	142.250.194.68	UDP	933	57509 → 443 Len=891
1312	12.778788	192.168.0.103	192.168.0.1	DNS	79	Standard query 0x5844 A curiositystream.com
1313	12.825678	142.250.194.68	192.168.0.103	UDP	73	443 → 57509 Len=31
1314	12.845160	192.168.0.103	142.250.194.68	UDP	78	57509 → 443 Len=32
1315	12.890050	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.103	DNS	93	Standard query response 0x5844 A curiositystream.com A 76.76.21.21
1316	12.851226	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	66	62018 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0 Len=0
1317	12.899390	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	443 → 62018 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=24480 Len=0
1318	12.899349	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	54	62018 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131648 Len=0
1319	12.900044	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TLSv1.3	571	Client Hello
1320	12.900542	142.250.194.68	192.168.0.103	UDP	83	443 → 57509 Len=41
1321	12.901396	192.168.0.103	142.250.194.68	UDP	80	57509 → 443 Len=38
1322	12.901731	142.250.194.68	192.168.0.103	UDP	88	443 → 57509 Len=26
1323	12.937395	192.168.0.103	142.250.194.68	UDP	78	57509 → 443 Len=33
1324	12.959067	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 62018 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=251904 Len=0
1325	12.968238	142.250.194.68	192.168.0.103	UDP	68	443 → 57509 Len=26
1326	12.996125	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 443 → 62018 [ACK] Seq=1463 Ack=0 Win=251904 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1327	12.996249	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 131891] 62018 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=1 Win=131648 Len=0 SLE=1461 SRE=2921
1328	12.996549	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TCP	1230	443 → 62018 [PSH, ACK] Seq=2921 Ack=518 Win=251904 Len=1176 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1329	12.996626	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 131882] 62018 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=1 Win=131648 Len=0 SLE=1461 SRE=4097
1330	12.996907	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514	[TCP Just Retransmission] Seq=518 Len=0 [Change Cipher Spec, Application Data]
1331	12.997913	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	84	62018 → 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=4097 Win=131648 Len=8
1332	13.006612	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TCP	1046	443 → 62018 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4097 Ack=518 Win=251904 Len=992 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU], Application Data
1333	13.015623	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TLSv1.3	118	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
1334	13.016451	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TLSv1.3	146	Application Data
1335	13.017133	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	1414	62018 → 443 [ACK] Seq=674 Ack=5089 Win=130816 Len=1360 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1336	13.017133	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TLSv1.3	351	Application Data
1337	13.023194	76.76.21.21	192.168.0.103	TCP	1046	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 443 → 62018 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4097 Ack=518 Win=251904 Len=992
1338	13.023494	192.168.0.103	76.76.21.21	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 131911] 62018 → 443 [ACK] Seq=2315 Ack=5089 Win=130816 Len=0 SLE=4097 SRE=9808

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
5775	34.830169	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	689	Client Hello
5776	34.841336	192.168.0.103	192.168.0.103	DNS	215	Standard query response 0xa4d4 A cdn-s3-akm.curiositystream.com CNAME cdn-s3-akm.curiositystream.com-v1.akam
5777	34.850443	199.127.194.107	192.168.0.103	TCP	80	443 → 62933 [SYN, ACK] Seq=8 Ack=1 Win=1460 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1 SACK_perm=
5778	34.860534	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TCP	54	62932 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
5779	34.860852	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TLSv1.2	571	Client Hello
5780	34.904270	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 62933 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=30592 Len=0
5781	34.907921	192.168.0.103	34.210.231.90	TLSv1.2	119	Application Data
5782	34.908146	192.168.0.103	34.210.231.90	TLSv1.2	1376	Application Data
5783	34.909495	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	318	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data
5784	34.910047	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
5785	34.918352	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	146	Application Data
5786	34.919744	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	518	Application Data
5787	34.983644	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	341	Application Data
5788	34.983840	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	124	Application Data
5789	34.985892	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TCP	54	62933 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1270 Ack=622 Win=130560 Len=0
5790	34.986073	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	85	Application Data
5791	34.986190	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	443 → 62933 [ACK] Seq=622 Ack=1270 Win=31744 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5792	34.986190	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	309	Application Data
5793	34.986216	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TCP	54	62933 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1301 Ack=2337 Win=131328 Len=0
5794	35.042908	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	182	Application Data
5795	35.044001	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	183	Application Data
5796	35.065477	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	172	Application Data
5797	35.065798	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	179	Application Data
5798	35.067369	199.127.194.107	192.168.0.103	TCP	86	443 → 62934 [SYN, ACK] Seq=8 Ack=1 Win=1460 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1 SACK_perm=
5799	35.067957	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TCP	54	62934 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
5800	35.068281	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TLSv1.2	571	Client Hello
5801	35.099558	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1301 Win=31744 Len=0
5802	35.116149	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1429 Win=33024 Len=0
5803	35.116399	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1558 Win=34304 Len=0
5804	35.117357	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1312	Application Data

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
675	49.454760	35.186.226.184	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 63908 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=3 Win=261 Len=0
676	49.434834	192.168.0.103	35.186.226.184	TCP	54	63068 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=510 Len=0
677	49.460801	192.168.0.103	192.168.0.103	DNS	215	Standard query response 0xa741 A cdn-s3-akm.curiositystream.com CNAME cdn-s3-akm.curiositystream.com-v1.akam
678	49.408083	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	86	83908 → 443 [SYN] Seq=8 Win=1460 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=1 SACK_perm=
679	49.543209	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	443 → 63910 [SYN, ACK] Seq=8 Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1418 WS=1 SACK_perm=1654328
680	49.549351	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
681	49.550135	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLSv1.3	689	Client Hello
682	49.634618	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 63910 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=30592 Len=0
683	49.634906	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	318	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data
684	49.635303	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLSv1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
685	49.635595	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLSv1.3	146	Application Data
686	49.635878	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLSv1.3	506	Application Data
687	49.720364	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	341	Application Data
688	49.720364	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	124	Application Data
689	49.720483	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1200 Ack=622 Win=130560 Len=0
690	49.720718	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLSv1.3	85	Application Data
691	49.721600	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured], Continuation Data
692	49.721458	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 68841] 63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1291 Ack=622 Win=130560 Len=0 SLE=1082 SRE=3542
693	49.723040	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63910 [ACK] Seq=622 Ack=1260 Win=31744 Len=1460
694	49.723125	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1291 Ack=3542 Win=131328 Len=0
695	49.723403	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514	Continuation Data
696	49.723403	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514	Continuation Data
697	49.723460	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1291 Ack=6462 Win=131328 Len=0
698	49.724273	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured], Continuation Data
699	49.724353	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 69746] 63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1291 Ack=6462 Win=131328 Len=0 SLE=9367 SRE=10827
700	49.724603	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1499	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63910 [PSH, ACK] Seq=4402 Ack=1260 Win=31744 Len=9445
701	49.724693	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63910 [ACK] Seq=7907 Ack=1260 Win=31744 Len=1460
702	49.724771	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1291 Ack=7907 Win=129792 Len=0 SLE=9367 SRE=10827
703	49.724911	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1291 Ack=10827 Win=131328 Len=0
704	49.726443	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514	Continuation Data

127. The CS Application system comprises instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon. For example, the CS Application determines whether a third-party server contains the user's chosen content and transmits the identity, e.g., IP address, of the server to the user's device:

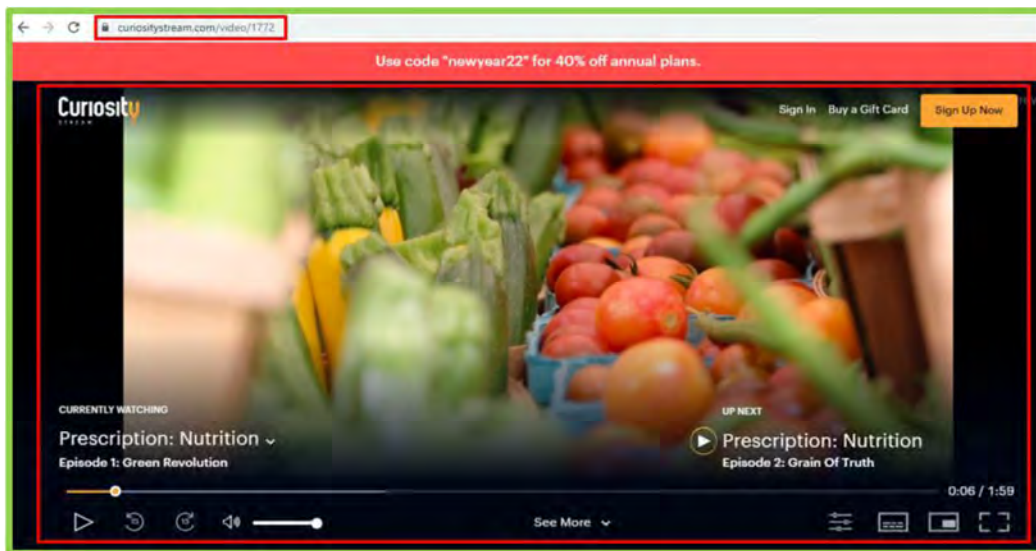
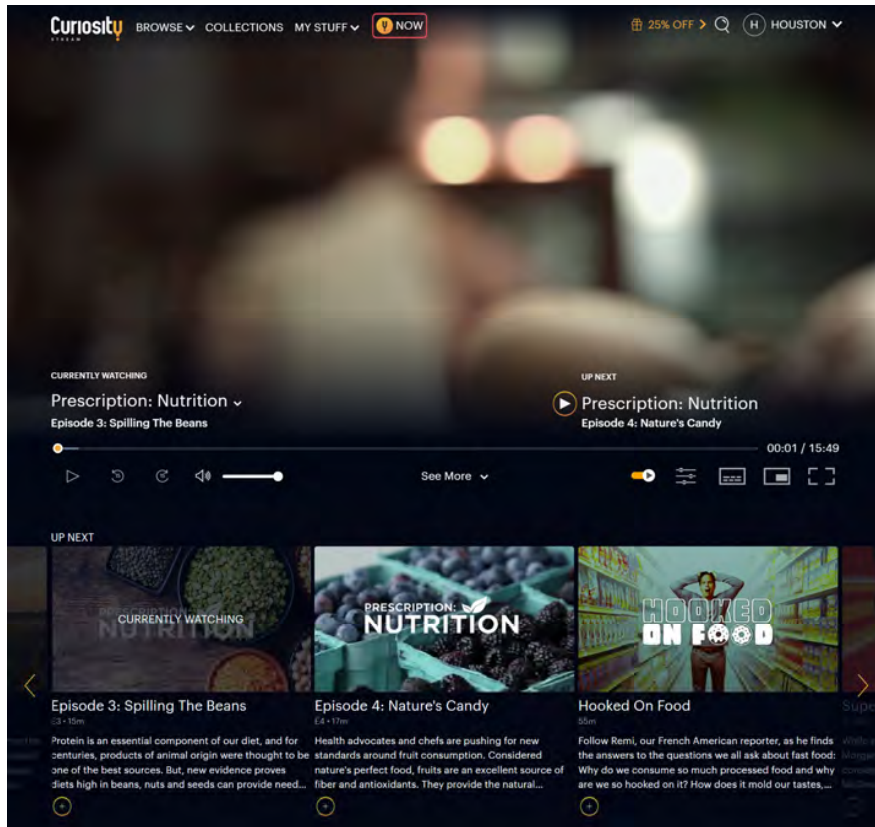


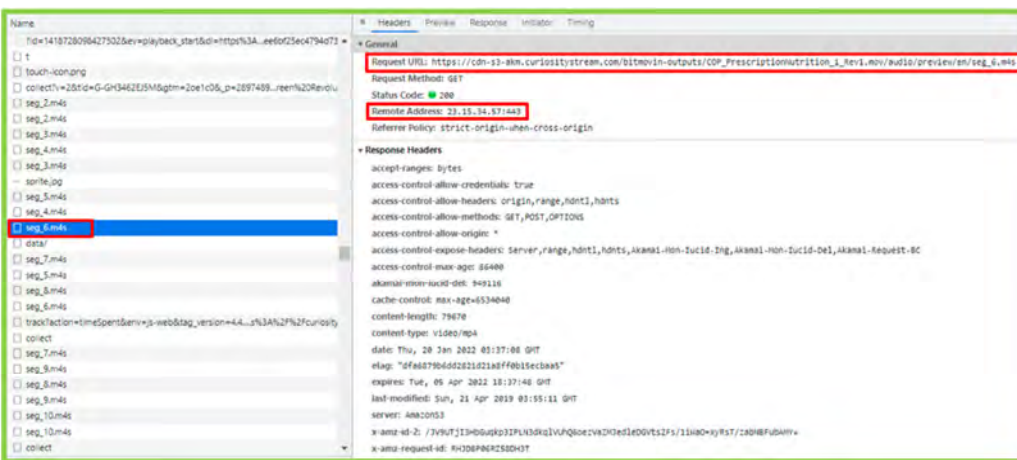
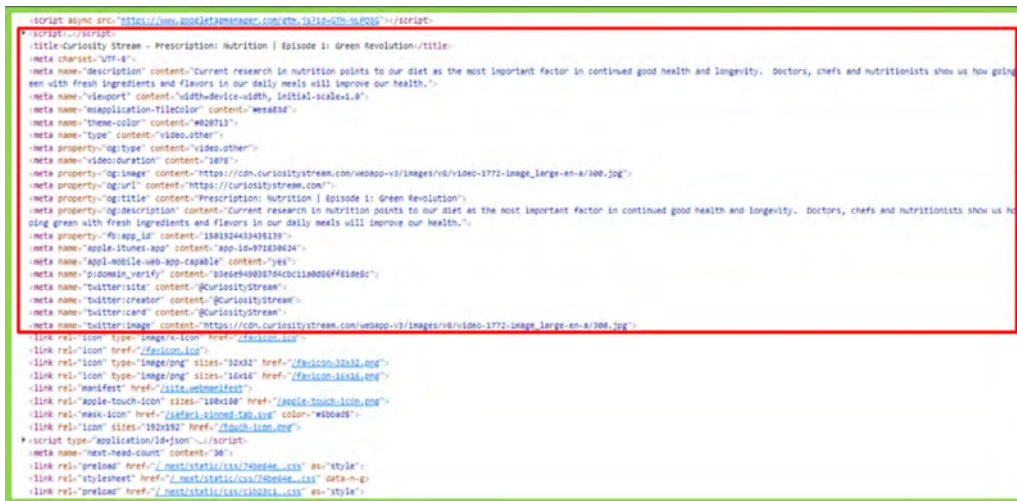
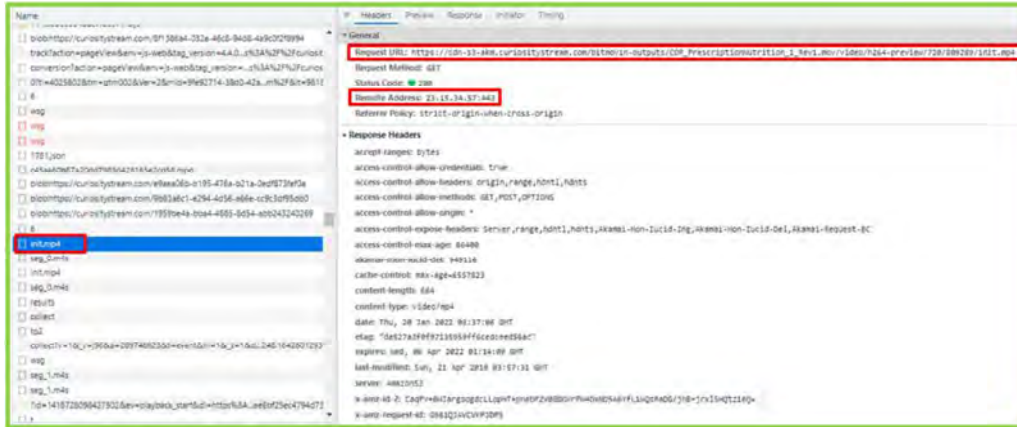

```

<script src="/js/track.js"></script>
<title>Curiosity Stream - Meteorite Men (Season 1) | Brenham, Kansas</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="description" content="In this first hour of the METEORITE MEN series, we're introduced to modern-day meteorite hunters, Geoff Hotkin and Steve Arnold, who search for these alien treasures and lost rld for years to search for remnants of ancient meteorites.">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<meta name="application:theme-color" content="#eeeb30">
<meta name="theme-color" content="#020713">
<meta name="type" content="video.other">
<meta property="og:type" content="video.other">
<meta name="video:duration" content="2081">
<meta property="og:image" content="https://cdn.curiositystream.com/webapp-v3/images/v3/video-4175-image_large-en-x/300.jpg">
<meta property="og:url" content="https://curiositystream.com">
<meta property="og:title" content="Meteorite Men (Season 1) | Brenham, Kansas">
<meta property="og:description" content="In this first hour of the METEORITE MEN series, we're introduced to modern-day meteorite hunters, Geoff Hotkin and Steve Arnold, who search for these alien treasures an the world for years to search for remnants of ancient meteorites.">
<meta property="fb:app_id" content="150192443435239">
<meta name="apple-itunes-app" content="app-id=971330624">
<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-capable" content="yes">
<meta name="p:domain_verify" content="326e94983764cb11a8d66f61d6ec">
<meta name="twitter:site" content="@CuriosityStream">
<meta name="twitter:creator" content="@CuriosityStream">
<meta name="twitter:card" content="CuriosityStream">
<meta name="twitter:image" content="https://cdn.curiositystream.com/webapp-v3/images/v3/video-4175-image_large-en-x/300.jpg">
<link rel="icon" type="image/x-icon" href="/favicon.ico">
<link rel="icon" href="/favicon.1x">
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="32x32" href="/favicon-32x32.png">
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="16x16" href="/favicon-16x16.png">
<link rel="manifest" href="/site.webmanifest">
<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="/apple-touch-icon.png">
<link rel="mask-icon" href="/safari-pinned-tab.svg" color="#000000">
<link rel="icon" sizes="192x192" href="/touch-icon.png">
<script type="application/ld+json">{"/script>
<meta name="next-head-count" content="38">
<link rel="preload" href="/next/static/css/7490e4e_vjs" as="style">
<link rel="preload" href="/next/static/css/7490e4e_vjs" as="style">
<link rel="preload" href="/next/static/css/7490e4e_vjs" as="style">

```

See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>

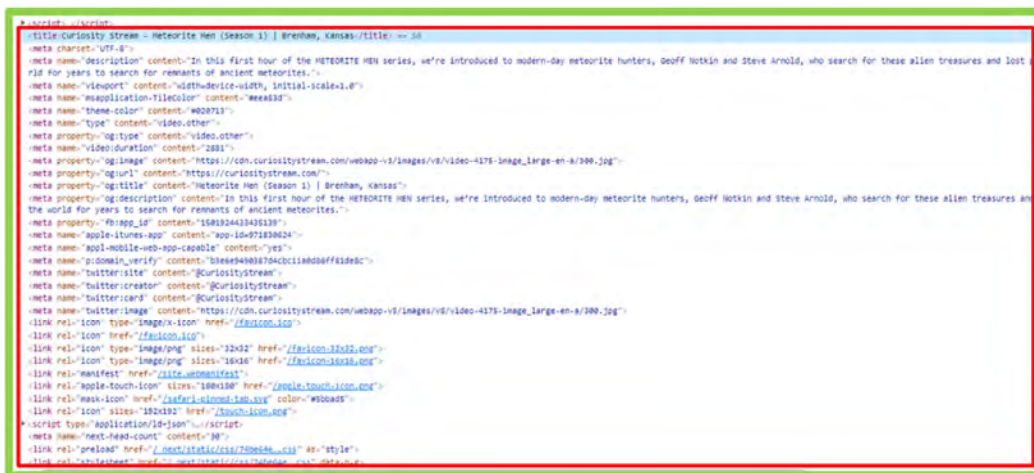
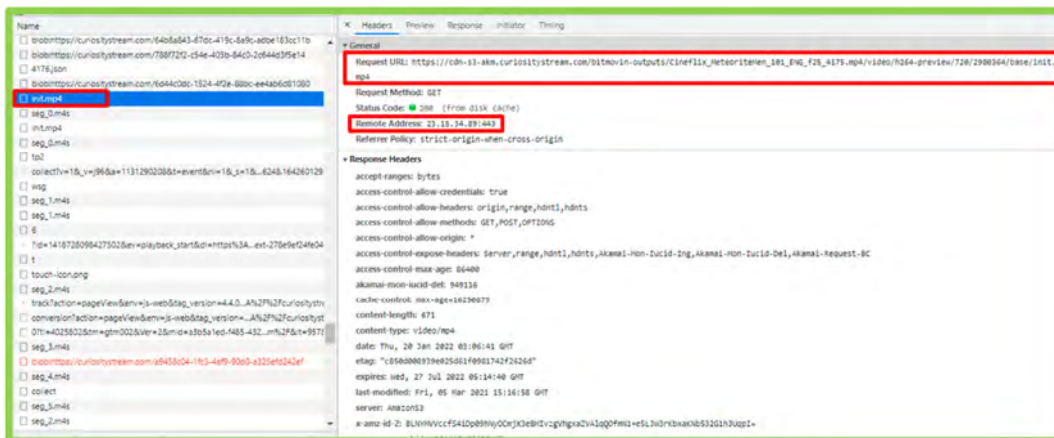




See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Prescription: Nutrition” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/1792>

128. The CS Application system enables the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server. For example, the CS Application instructs and/or controls the user’s browser on the user’s device running code to connect to the identified third-party server, including

via the server's IP address, where the user's device then requests the chosen content be transmitted:



The screenshot shows the 'Headers' tab in a browser's developer tools. The 'Request Headers' section is expanded, displaying the following information:

- Request URL:** https://cdn-s3-akm.curiositystream.com/bitmovin-outouts/Cinefil11_meteoritemen_160_728_4378.mp4/video/4175-orig/160-728/280344/086f166_4_164
- Request Method:** GET
- Status Code:** 200 (from disk cache)
- Remote Address:** 23.15.34.89
- Referrer Policy:** strict-origin-when-cross-origin

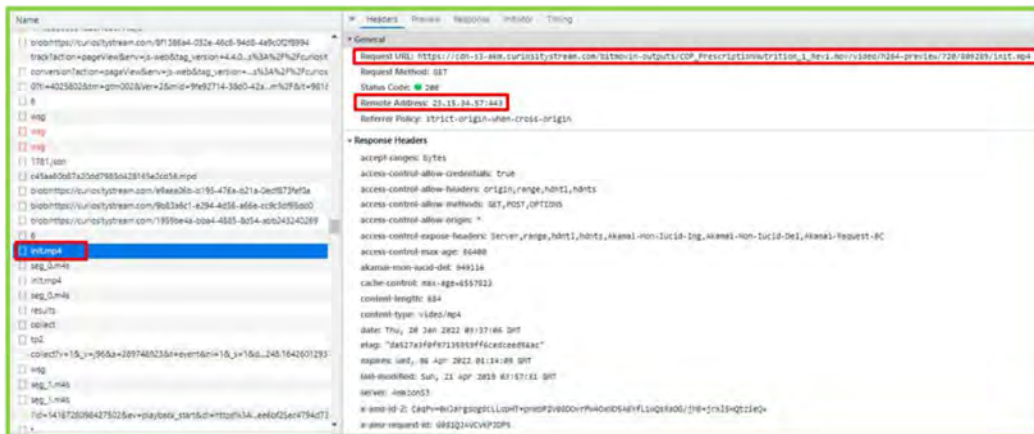
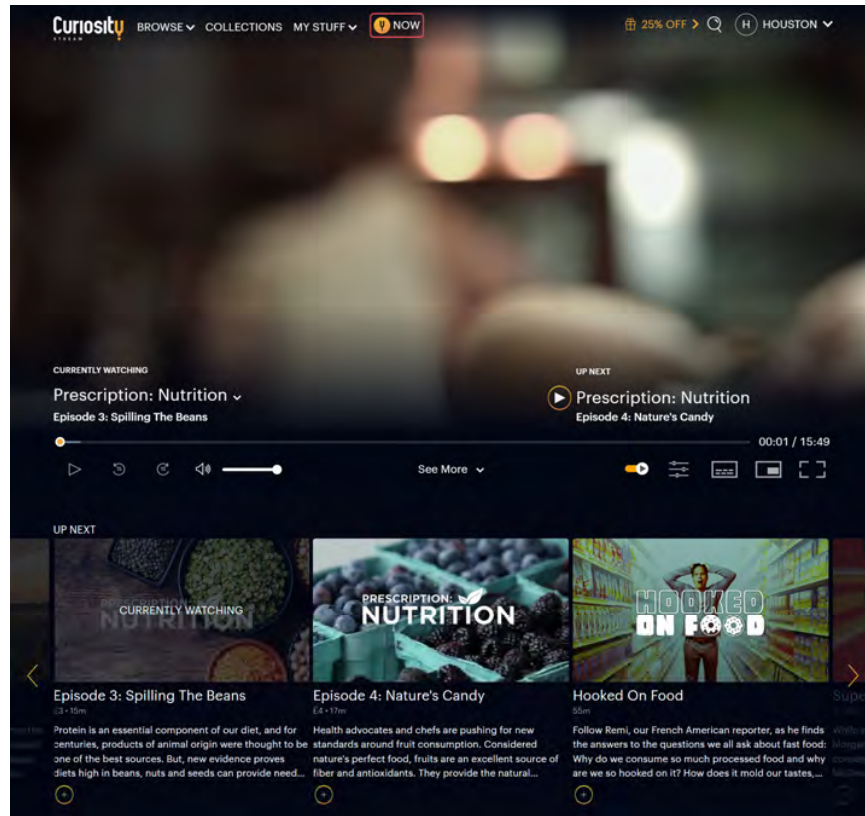
The 'Response Headers' section is also visible, showing various metadata such as 'accept-ranges: bytes', 'access-control-allow-credentials: true', 'access-control-allow-headers: origin,range,hdnt1,hdnts', 'access-control-allow-methods: GET,POST,OPTIONS', 'access-control-allow-origin: *', 'access-control-expose-headers: Server,range,hdnt1,hdnts,skanai-non-lucid-Eng,skanai-non-lucid-De1,skanai-request-EC', 'access-control-max-age: 86400', 'akamai-mon-lucid-det: 949116', 'cache-control: max-age=16273346', 'content-length: 1992418', 'content-type: video/mp4', 'date: Thu, 20 Jan 2022 03:06:44 GMT', 'etag: "c9753c8c980c63c677ebcc67629"', 'expires: wed, 27 Jul 2022 11:29:18 GMT', 'last-modified: Fri, 05 Mar 2021 15:17:29 GMT', 'server: A982053', and 'x-amz-id-2: ZLmXChF3T1Kp/ZmF0bDcwSTZrVW5k-JfR/65ev/vuCR8Dv9fuvvHdH2h5KqDpm=

The screenshot shows a network traffic analysis tool displaying a list of network packets. The table has columns for No., Time, Source, Destination, Protocol, Length, and Info. Several packets are highlighted with red boxes:

- Packet 5775: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 689, Info Client Hello
- Packet 5777: Source 199.127.194.107, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 88, Info 443 -> 62933 [SYN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
- Packet 5779: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 199.127.194.107, Protocol TLSv1.2, Length 571, Info Client Hello
- Packet 5780: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 443 -> 62933 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=836 Win=36592 Len=0
- Packet 5781: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 34.210.231.90, Protocol TLSv1.2, Length 119, Info Application Data
- Packet 5782: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 34.210.231.90, Protocol TLSv1.2, Length 1376, Info Application Data
- Packet 5783: Source 23.15.34.89, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 318, Info Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data
- Packet 5784: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 134, Info Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
- Packet 5785: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 146, Info Application Data
- Packet 5786: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 516, Info Application Data
- Packet 5787: Source 23.15.34.89, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 341, Info Application Data
- Packet 5788: Source 23.15.34.89, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 124, Info Application Data
- Packet 5789: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 62933 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=1278 Ack=622 Win=136946 Len=0
- Packet 5790: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 85, Info Application Data
- Packet 5791: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 1514, Info 443 -> 62933 [ACK] Seq=622 Ack=1278 Win=31744 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
- Packet 5792: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 309, Info Application Data
- Packet 5793: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 62933 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=1301 Ack=2337 Win=131328 Len=0
- Packet 5794: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 182, Info Application Data
- Packet 5795: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 183, Info Application Data
- Packet 5796: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 172, Info Application Data
- Packet 5797: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 23.15.34.89, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 173, Info Application Data
- Packet 5798: Source 199.127.194.107, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 88, Info 443 -> 62934 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=136988 Len=0 MSS=1460 Win=1 SACK_Peek=0
- Packet 5799: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 199.127.194.107, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 62934 -> 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
- Packet 5800: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 199.127.194.107, Protocol TLSv1.2, Length 571, Info Client Hello
- Packet 5801: Source 23.15.34.89, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 443 -> 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1301 Win=31744 Len=0
- Packet 5802: Source 192.168.0.103, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 443 -> 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1429 Win=33824 Len=0
- Packet 5803: Source 23.15.34.89, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TCP, Length 54, Info 443 -> 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1558 Win=34384 Len=0
- Packet 5804: Source 23.15.34.89, Destination 192.168.0.103, Protocol TLSv1.3, Length 1312, Info Application Data

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying a video player for 'Meteorite Men (Season 1)' on the Curiosity Stream website. The video player interface includes a play button, a progress bar showing 0:02 / 2:00, and a 'See More' button. The video title is 'Meteorite Men (Season 1) - Brenham, Kansas'. The 'UP NEXT' video is 'Meteorite Men (Season 1) - The Tucson Ring'. The website URL in the address bar is curiositystream.com/video/4175.

See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>




```

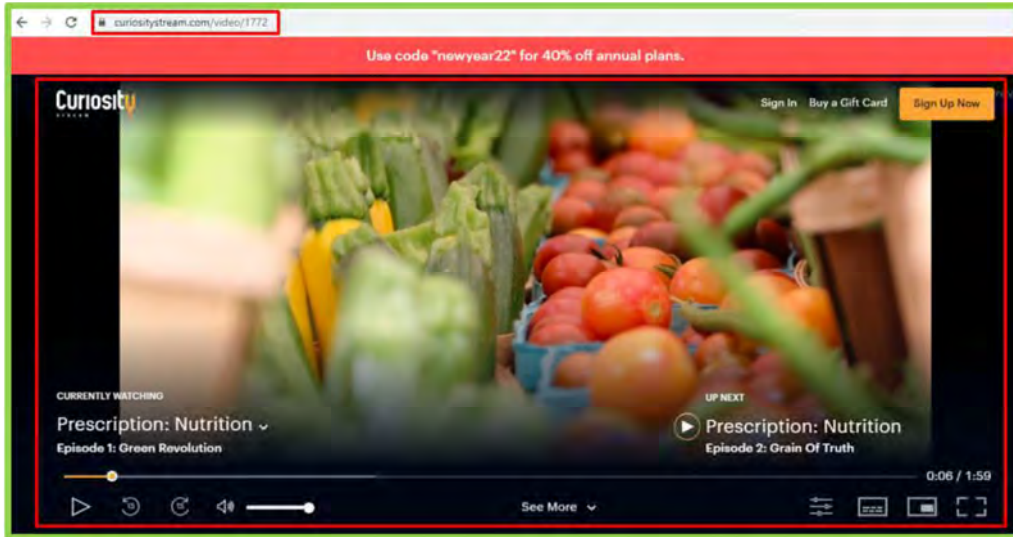
<script src="https://www.facebook.com/cta.11164018899/"></script>
</script>
<title>Curiosity Stream - Prescription: Nutrition | Episode 1: Green Revolution</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="description" content="Current research in nutrition points to our diet as the most important factor in continued good health and longevity. Doctors, chefs and nutritionists show us how going green with fresh ingredients and flavors in our daily meals will improve our health.">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<meta name="magicalization-flicker" content="waaa33">
<meta name="theme-color" content="#028713">
<meta name="type" content="video.other">
<meta property="og:type" content="video.other">
<meta name="video:duration" content="1875">
<meta property="og:image" content="https://cdn.curiositystream.com/webapp-v3/images/v3/video-1772-image_large-en-8/300.jpg">
<meta property="og:url" content="https://curiositystream.com/">
<meta property="og:title" content="Prescription: Nutrition | Episode 1: Green Revolution">
<meta property="og:description" content="Current research in nutrition points to our diet as the most important factor in continued good health and longevity. Doctors, chefs and nutritionists show us how going green with fresh ingredients and flavors in our daily meals will improve our health.">
<meta property="fb:app_id" content="1641244349319">
<meta name="apple-itunes-app" content="app-id=1641244349319">
<meta name="apple-mobile-web-app-capable" content="yes">
<meta name="google_verify" content="b1e6e49038704c6c1a805d9f91e6c1">
<meta name="twitter:site" content="@curiositystream">
<meta name="twitter:creator" content="@curiositystream">
<meta name="twitter:card" content="@curiositystream">
<meta name="twitter:image" content="https://cdn.curiositystream.com/webapp-v3/images/v3/video-1772-image_large-en-8/300.jpg">
</link>
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="/static/images/icon-32x32.png">
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="32x32" href="/static/images/icon-32x32.png">
<link rel="icon" type="image/png" sizes="184x18" href="/static/images/icon-184x18.png">
<link rel="manifest" href="/static/manifest.json">
<link rel="apple-touch-icon" sizes="180x180" href="/static/images/apple-touch-icon.png">
<link rel="mask-icon" href="/static/images/mask-icon.png" color="#028713">
<link rel="icon" sizes="32x32" href="/static/images/icon-32x32.png">
</script>
<script type="application/javascript">
<meta name="next-head-count" content="30">
</script>
<link rel="preload" href="/static/css/70e66e.css" as="style">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="/static/css/70e66e.css" data-n-g">
<link rel="preload" href="/static/css/1841c1.css" as="style">

```

Request
 Request URL: https://cdn-13-akm.curiositystream.com/bitmovin-outputs/COP_PrescriptionNutrition_1_Rev1.mov/audio/preview/en/seg_6.m4s
 Request Method: GET
 Status Code: 200
 Remote Address: 23.15.34.57:443
 Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

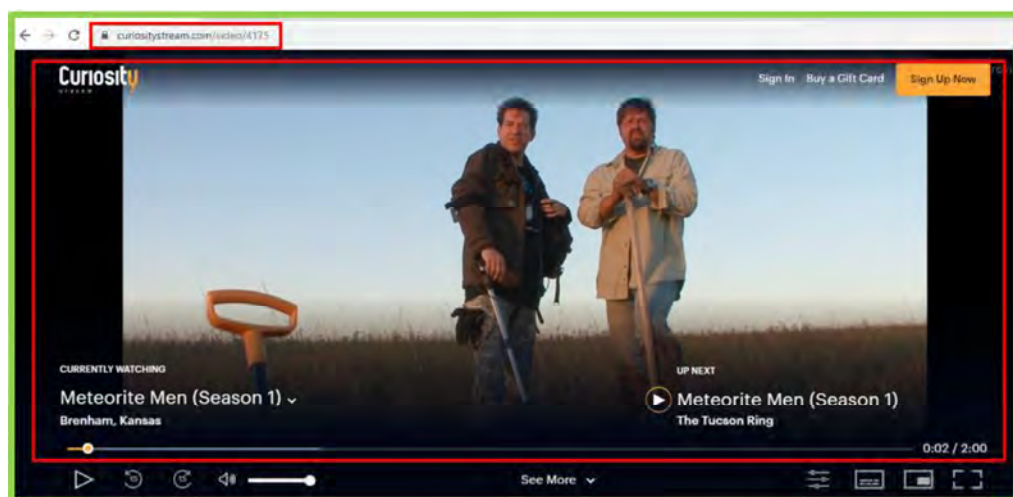
Response Headers
 accept-ranges: bytes
 access-control-allow-credentials: true
 access-control-allow-headers: origin,range,hdnt1,hdnts
 access-control-allow-methods: GET,POST,OPTIONS
 access-control-allow-origin: *
 access-control-expose-headers: Server,range,hdnt1,hdnts,akamai-hon-lucid-dig,akamai-hon-lucid-del,akamai-request-BC
 access-control-max-age: 86400
 akamai-mon-lucid-det: 949116
 cache-control: max-age=6534048
 content-length: 79676
 content-type: video/mp4
 date: Thu, 20 Jan 2022 03:17:06 GMT
 etag: "d7a6879660221021a0ff6b5e6caas"
 expires: Tue, 06 Sep 2022 18:37:48 GMT
 last-modified: Sun, 21 Apr 2019 03:55:11 GMT
 server: ANAZ053
 x-amz-id-2: /ZV9UTJIB6GusQ3IPLN3dkq1VhQioeV2H0edEGVts2Fs/11h0Q-vyRt7/z0H8Fub0Wv
 x-amz-request-id: Rk3D6P8KZS0H3T

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
678	49.454792	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	843 → 5588 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Win=261 Len=0
679	49.434834	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	6366 → 443 [ACK] Seq=3 Ack=2 Win=518 Len=0
677	49.448901	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.103	DNS	215	Standard query response 0x421 b cdn-13-akm.curiositystream.com CNAME cdn-13-akm.curiositystream.com-v1.akam
678	49.469067	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	8318 → 443 [ACK] Seq=64248 Len=0 HSTS-1A08 Len=100 SCKE_P0001
679	49.548209	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	443 → 63916 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0 HSTS-1A08 SCKE_P0001 Len=128
68	49.549361	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
68	49.550176	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	609	Client Hello
682	49.639618	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 63916 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=3952 Len=0
683	49.634986	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	318	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
68	49.635303	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
68	49.635595	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	146	Application Data
688	49.635870	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	506	Application Data
687	49.720364	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	341	Application Data
688	49.720364	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	124	Application Data
689	49.720403	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1206 Ack=22 Win=130960 Len=0
689	49.720718	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	85	Application Data
691	49.721080	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured], Continuation Data
692	49.721456	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 69761] 63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1206 Ack=22 Win=130960 Len=0 SILENCE-508-1042
693	49.722040	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63916 [ACK] Seq=622 Ack=1206 Win=11744 Len=1450
694	49.723125	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=3542 Win=131328 Len=0
695	49.723483	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	Continuation Data
696	49.723483	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	Continuation Data
695	49.723460	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=6462 Win=131328 Len=0
698	49.724273	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured], Continuation Data
699	49.724357	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 69761] 63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=6462 Win=131328 Len=0 SILENCE-512-1027
700	49.724693	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1499	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63916 [PSH, ACK] Seq=6462 Ack=1206 Win=11744 Len=1445
701	49.724923	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63916 [ACK] Seq=6462 Ack=1206 Win=11744 Len=1446
702	49.724771	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=7007 Win=123792 Len=0 SILENCE-512-1027
703	49.724911	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63916 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=18027 Win=131328 Len=0
704	49.724643	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	Continuation Data



See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Prescription: Nutrition” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/1792>

129. The CS Application system comprises instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client. For example, the CS Application receives updates from the user’s device and/or the third-party server indicating that all, or a part, of the content has been transferred to the user’s device, which may occur in smaller pieces or “chunks,” and the CS Application updates the CSI webpage for the user to indicate that at least a portion of the content has already been viewed:



Name
 [] seg_0_m4s
 [] intmp4
 [] seg_0_m4s
 [] tso
 [] copiectv=1&v=966a+11312920866+eventdr=1&_x=1&_A248164260129
 [] 1
 [] touch-icon.png
 [] seg_2_m4s
 [] track?actor=pageView&serv=3-web&tag_version=4.4..AN3FN2fCuoIytm
 [] cdn=resp?actor=pageView&serv=3-web&tag_version=AN3FN2fCuoIytm
 [] 07v=40258238m+gH=0355ev=3&m=0+3361es=485-432..mL2f6+e917
 [] seg_3_m4s
 [] copomtos/cuositystream.com/943804-1c3-4a5-80b-4125et042ef
 [] seg_4_m4s
 [] copiect
 [] seg_5_m4s
 [] seg_2_m4s

Request URL: https://cdn-s3-aka.curiositystream.com/bitmovin-outputs/Cineflix_metadata/m81_816_726_4376.mp4/video/4175-orevnu/720/2980364/886/1511-845
Request Method: GET
Status Code: 200 (from disk cache)
Remote Address: 23.15.34.89-443
Referer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

Response Headers
 accept-ranges: bytes
 access-control-allow-credentials: true
 access-control-allow-headers: origin,range,hdti,hdtis
 access-control-allow-methods: GET,POST,OPTIONS
 access-control-allow-origin: *
 access-control-expose-headers: Server,range,hdti,hdtis,akamai-non-lucid-Eng,akamai-non-lucid-Dei,akamai-Request-BC
 access-control-max-age: 86400
 akamai-mon-hcid-del: 349116
 cache-control: max-age=3628873
 content-length: 671
 content-type: video/mp4
 date: Thu, 28 Jan 2022 03:06:41 GMT
 etag: "c590808938e025d61f9912742f262d"
 expires: wed, 27 Jul 2022 05:14:48 GMT
 last-modified: Fri, 05 Mar 2021 15:16:18 GMT
 server: AmazonS3
 x-amz-id-2: BLvMvVccf5410p8ny0ccXj8H9TzVgPhxv2V4lq9Fmi+eSL3uRtXKXND32G1h3uq1+

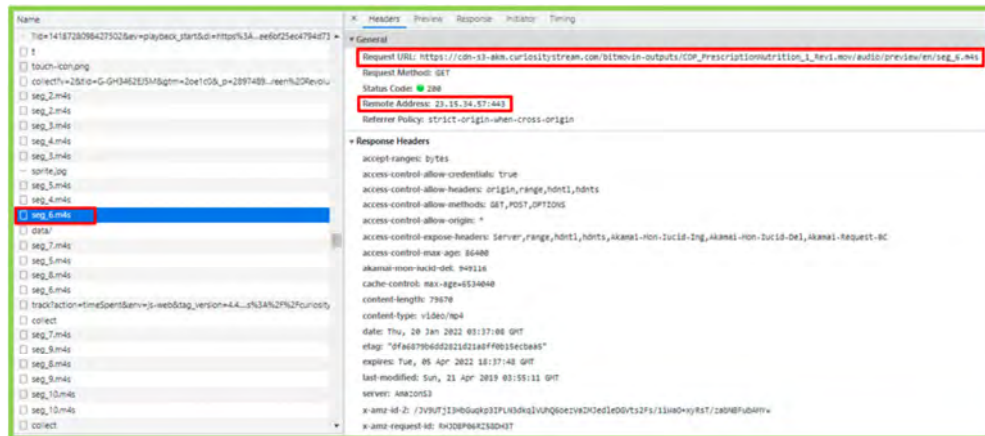
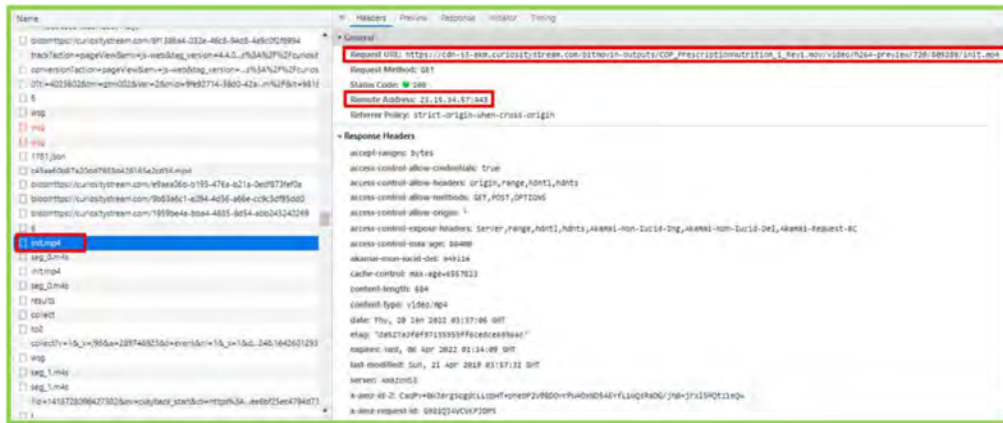
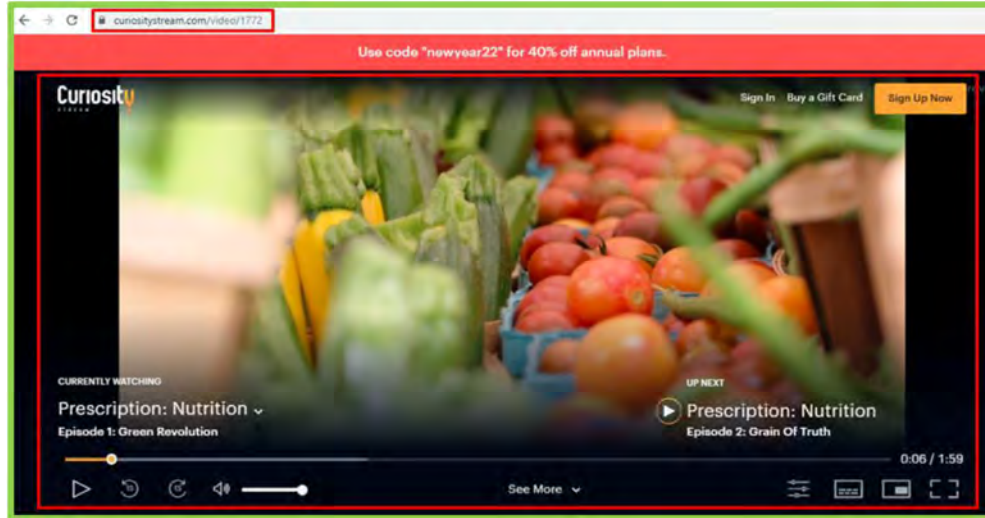
Name
 [] touch-icon.png
 [] seg_2_m4s
 [] track?actor=pageView&serv=3-web&tag_version=4.4..AN3FN2fCuoIytm
 [] cdn=resp?actor=pageView&serv=3-web&tag_version=AN3FN2fCuoIytm
 [] 07v=40258238m+gH=0355ev=3&m=0+3361es=485-432..mL2f6+e917
 [] seg_3_m4s
 [] copomtos/cuositystream.com/943804-1c3-4a5-80b-4125et042ef
 [] seg_4_m4s
 [] copiect
 [] seg_5_m4s
 [] seg_2_m4s

Request URL: https://cdn-s3-aka.curiositystream.com/bitmovin-outputs/Cineflix_metadata/m81_816_726_4376.mp4/video/4175-orevnu/720/2980364/886/1511-845
Request Method: GET
Status Code: 200 (from disk cache)
Remote Address: 23.15.34.89-443
Referer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

Response Headers
 accept-ranges: bytes
 access-control-allow-credentials: true
 access-control-allow-headers: origin,range,hdti,hdtis
 access-control-allow-methods: GET,POST,OPTIONS
 access-control-allow-origin: *
 access-control-expose-headers: Server,range,hdti,hdtis,akamai-non-lucid-Eng,akamai-non-lucid-Dei,akamai-Request-BC
 access-control-max-age: 86400
 akamai-mon-hcid-del: 349116
 cache-control: max-age=1627346
 content-length: 192418
 content-type: video/mp4
 date: Thu, 28 Jan 2022 03:06:44 GMT
 etag: "c9751c81a980c6b6cf6779ebc67429"
 expires: wed, 27 Jul 2022 11:29:18 GMT
 last-modified: Fri, 05 Mar 2021 15:17:29 GMT
 server: AmazonS3
 x-amz-id-2: c3mvt7F3213p/2m8d0cu9R3Yv0v86-jf8/d5ev/w080d97SuVdH3u12K845q1pw

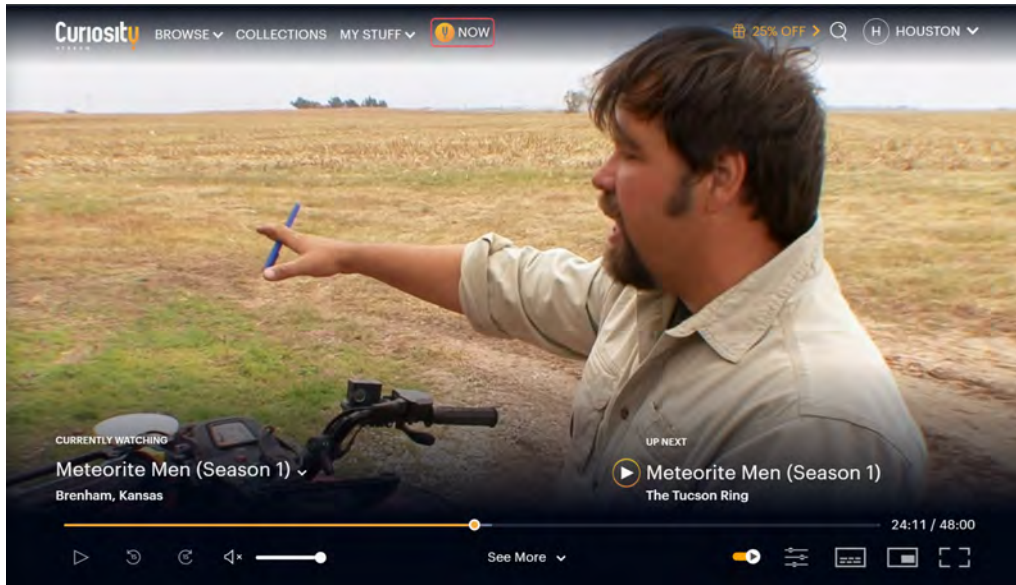
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
5775	34.830169	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	689	Client Hello
5776	34.848336	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.103	DNS	215	Standard query response 0x9444 A cdn-s3-aka.curiositystream.com CNAME cdn-s3-aka.curiositystream.com-v1.akama
5777	34.858443	199.127.194.107	192.168.0.103	TCP	96	845 + 62933 [5W, ACK] Seq=8 Ack=1 Win=1400 Len=0
5778	34.869534	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TCP	54	62932 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
5779	34.880852	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TLSv1.2	571	Client Hello
5780	34.904270	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 + 62933 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=30592 Len=0
5781	34.907921	192.168.0.103	34.210.231.90	TLSv1.2	119	Application Data
5782	34.908146	192.168.0.103	34.210.231.90	TLSv1.2	1376	Application Data
5783	34.909495	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	318	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data, Application Data
5784	34.910647	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
5785	34.910852	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	140	Application Data
5786	34.910744	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	516	Application Data
5787	34.923044	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	341	Application Data
5788	34.925848	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	124	Application Data
5789	34.925892	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TCP	54	62933 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1270 Ack=622 Win=130560 Len=0
5790	34.926873	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	85	Application Data
5791	34.928390	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	443 + 62933 [ACK] Seq=622 Ack=1270 Win=31744 Len=1468 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
5792	34.926190	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	300	Application Data
5793	34.926216	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TCP	54	62933 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1301 Ack=2337 Win=131328 Len=0
5794	35.042908	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	182	Application Data
5795	35.044001	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	183	Application Data
5796	35.065477	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	172	Application Data
5797	35.065798	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.89	TLSv1.3	179	Application Data
5798	35.067009	199.127.194.107	192.168.0.103	TCP	96	845 + 62934 [5W, ACK] Seq=8 Ack=1 Win=1400 Len=0
5799	35.067957	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TCP	54	62934 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
5800	35.068281	192.168.0.103	199.127.194.107	TLSv1.2	571	Client Hello
5801	35.099558	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 + 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1301 Win=31744 Len=0
5802	35.116149	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 + 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1429 Win=33024 Len=0
5803	35.118398	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 + 62933 [ACK] Seq=2337 Ack=1550 Win=34304 Len=0
5804	35.117357	23.15.34.89	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1312	Application Data

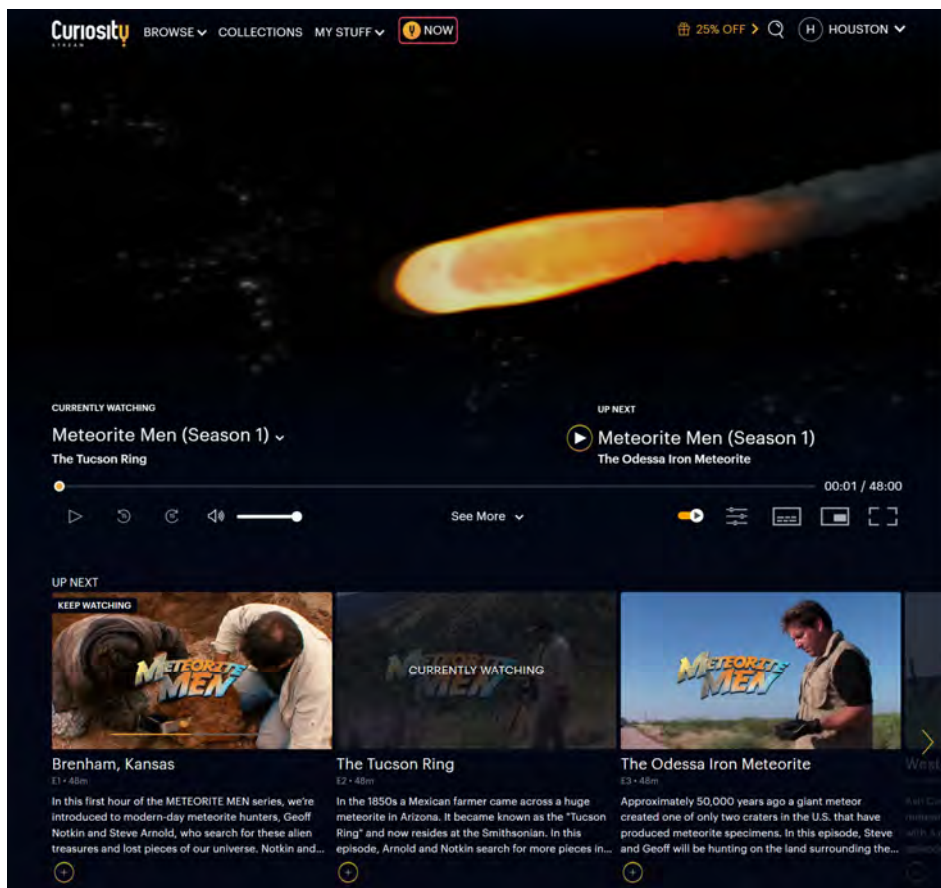
See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>



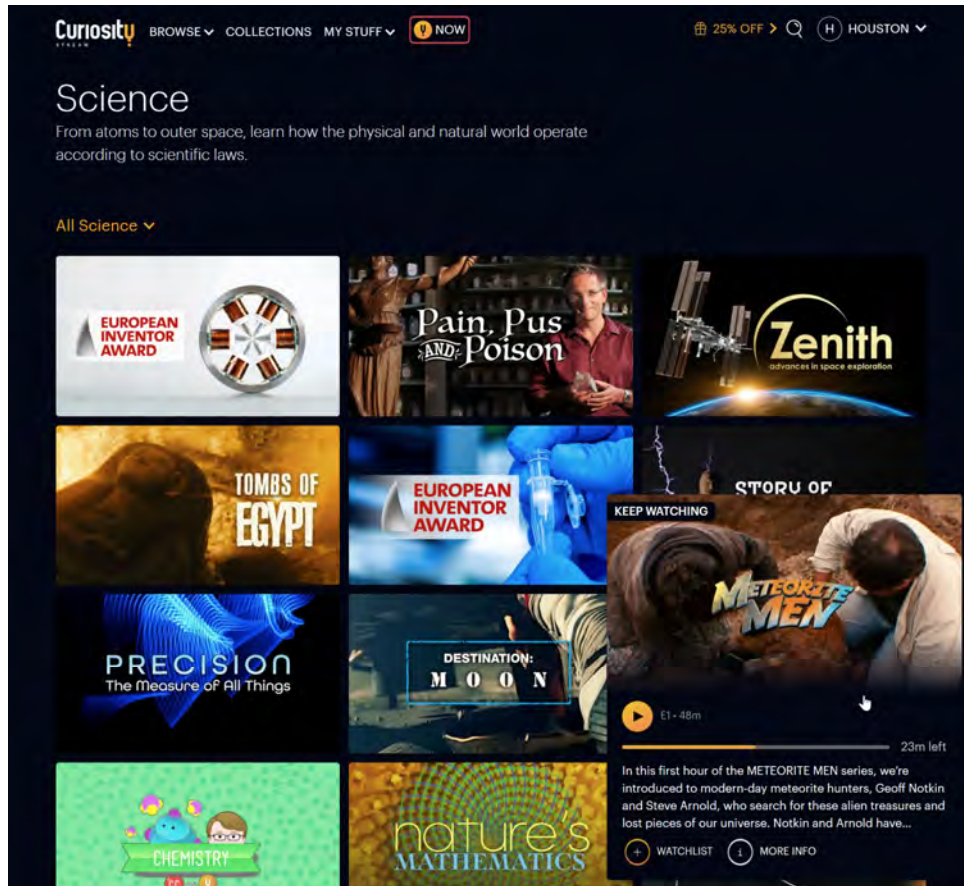
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875	49.434872	192.168.0.103	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 63910 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=63910 Win=0 Len=0
876	49.434874	192.168.0.103	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=3 Ack=2 Win=0 Len=0
672	49.460801	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.103	DNSS	215	Standard query response 0xa741 & c0n-s3-aks.curiositystream.com CNAME c0n-s3-aks.curiositystream.com CNAME c0n-s3-aks.curiositystream.com-v1.aks
878	49.460803	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	63910 → 443 [RST] Seq=63910 Win=0 Len=0
879	49.549200	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	443 → 63910 [SW, ACK] Seq=63910 Ack=1 Win=29290 Len=0
68	49.549301	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
68	49.550135	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	689	Client Hello
68	49.634618	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 63910 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=636 Win=10991 Len=0
68	49.634800	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	318	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
68	49.635103	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	134	Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
68	49.635395	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	346	Application Data
68	49.635878	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	506	Application Data
68	49.720364	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	341	Application Data
68	49.720364	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	124	Application Data
68	49.720881	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	94	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1200 Ack=622 Win=130908 Len=0
68	49.720718	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TLV1.3	85	Application Data
69	49.721400	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured] , Continuation Data
69	49.721456	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 68983] 63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=622 Win=130908 Len=0
69	49.723600	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63910 [ACK] Seq=622 Ack=1200 Win=13744 Len=1408
69	49.723125	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=3542 Win=131328 Len=0
69	49.723480	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	Continuation Data
69	49.723480	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	Continuation Data
69	49.723460	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=6462 Win=131328 Len=0
69	49.724273	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured] , Continuation Data
69	49.724351	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 69782] 63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=6462 Win=131328 Len=0
70	49.724693	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1499	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63910 [PSH, ACK] Seq=6462 Ack=1200 Win=13744 Len=1445
70	49.724693	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-Of-Order] 443 → 63910 [ACK] Seq=6462 Ack=1200 Win=13744 Len=1408
70	49.724771	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	66	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=7987 Win=129792 Len=0
70	49.724811	192.168.0.103	23.15.34.57	TCP	54	63910 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1201 Ack=10827 Win=131328 Len=0
70	49.726443	23.15.34.57	192.168.0.103	TLV1.3	1514	Continuation Data

See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Prescription: Nutrition” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/1792>

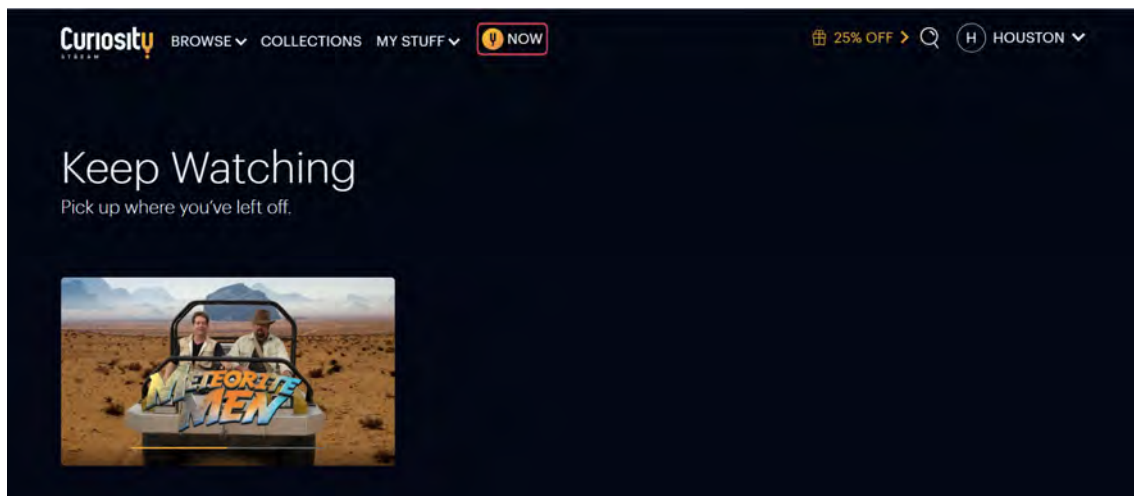
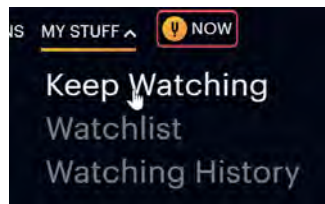




See, e.g., TV Show Information Page for “Meteorite Men” on Curiosity Stream website located at <https://curiositystream.com/video/4175>



See, e.g., Curiosity Stream Science Category website located at <https://curiositystream.com/categories/science>



See, e.g., User Keep Watching Page on Curiosity Stream website located at

<https://curiositystream.com/browse/watching>

130. The CS Application system comprises an owner of the node server being offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client. For example, the use of third-party servers by the CS Application for the distribution of content to the user's device necessitates at least payment of monetary compensation for said hosting, including on a transactional basis or lump payment for set data limit basis, or as otherwise stated in the agreement between CSI and any third-party whose server is used by the CS Application.

131. CSI has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, the claims of the '376 Patent, including at least those noted above, including by making and using the CS Application system in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). Further, including at least to the extent CSI provides and/or supplies software running on a user's computer, the direct infringement of users that occurs in connection with CSI's applications and/or web services occurs under the direction or control of CSI.

132. Defendant has had at least constructive notice of the '376 Patent since at least its issuance. Defendant will have been on actual notice of the '376 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this Complaint. Further, Defendant is being made aware of infringement of the '376 Patent through use of the CS Application system at least via the infringement allegations set forth herein. Such direct infringement has been and remains clear, unmistakable, and inexcusable. On information and belief, Defendant knew, or should have known, of the clear, unmistakable, and inexcusable direct infringing conduct at least since receiving notice of the '376 Patent. Thus, on information and belief, Defendant has, at least since receiving notice of the '376 Patent, specifically intended to directly infringe.

133. QTI believes and contends that, at a minimum, CSI's knowing and intentional post-suit continuance of its unjustified, clear, and inexcusable infringement of the '376 Patent since

receiving notice of its infringement of the '376 Patent, is necessarily willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, conscious and wrongful, and it constitutes egregious conduct worthy of a finding of willful infringement. Accordingly, at least since receiving notice of this suit, CSI has willfully infringed the '376 Patent.

B. Infringement Via L25 Application

134. Further, additionally and/or in the alternative, CSI has infringed, and is now infringing, the '376 Patent, including at least claims 37 and 57, in this judicial district and elsewhere, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 through actions comprising the practicing, without authority from Plaintiff, systems and methods for obtaining and aggregating contact information from a plurality of messaging services providers via CSI's L25 Application system, including as claimed in the '376 asserted claims. On information and belief, CSI practices the claimed methods and provides the claimed systems with and via its L25 Application system comprising the L25 website at www.learn25.com.

135. Without limitation, the accused system comprising the L25 Application system that comprises a computer readable medium or media encoded with one or more computer programs including instructions for effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising: instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content; instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

136. Without limitation, and for example, the accused instrumentality comprising the L25 Application system practices said methods to effect the provision of content over a network,

comprising the steps of: identifying at a core server a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content; providing from the core server the specified content to the node server; receiving at the core server a request from a client for the specified content; communicating from the core server the identity of the node server to the client to enable the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and ascertaining at the core server that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

137. Further, the L25 Application system comprises computer readable storage media and methods which permit CSI's server to identify a remote server to which the L25 Application system provides specified content such that a client may request specified content from CSI's server, which directs the client to the node server containing the specified content so that the client may obtain the specified content from the node server, wherein CSI's server is notified by the node server that the content has been transferred and the owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for the transmission thereof.

138. For example, the L25 Application system permits the streaming of media content over a network from third-party servers to a user's device, wherein said streaming occurs, *inter alia*, via CSI's servers providing the identity of a third-party server to the user's device, in response to the user's request to view media content provided by CSI, wherein the server identified is one which contains the content requested:

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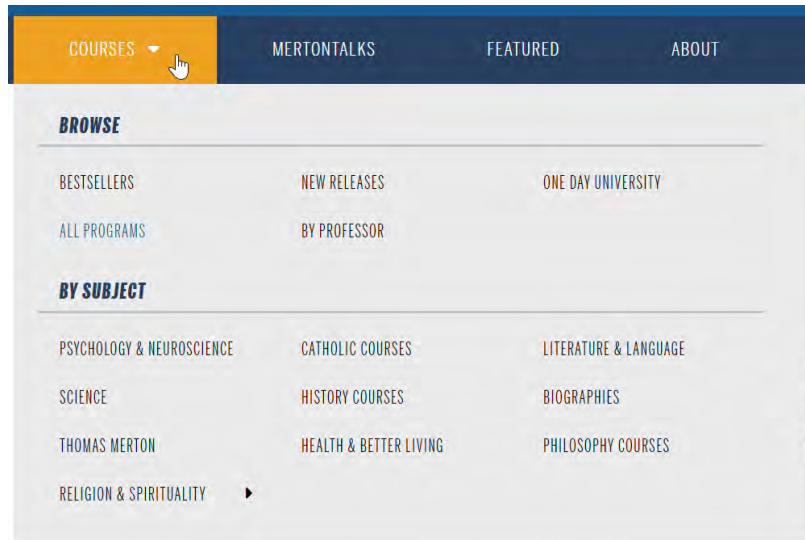
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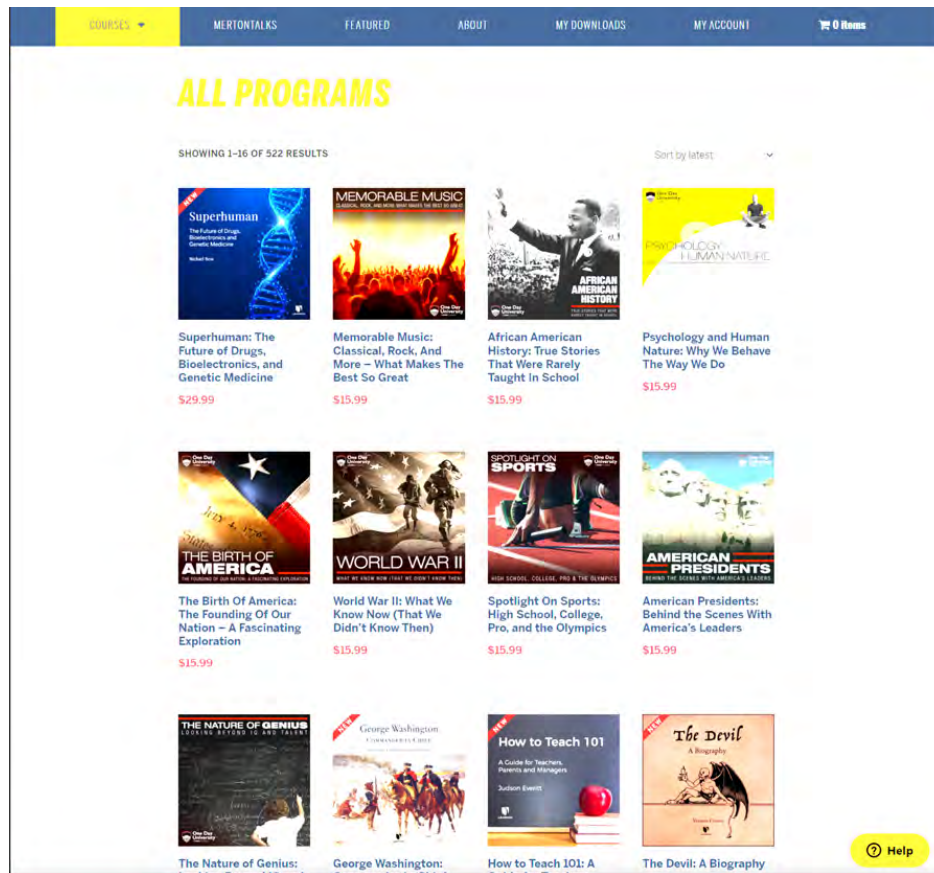
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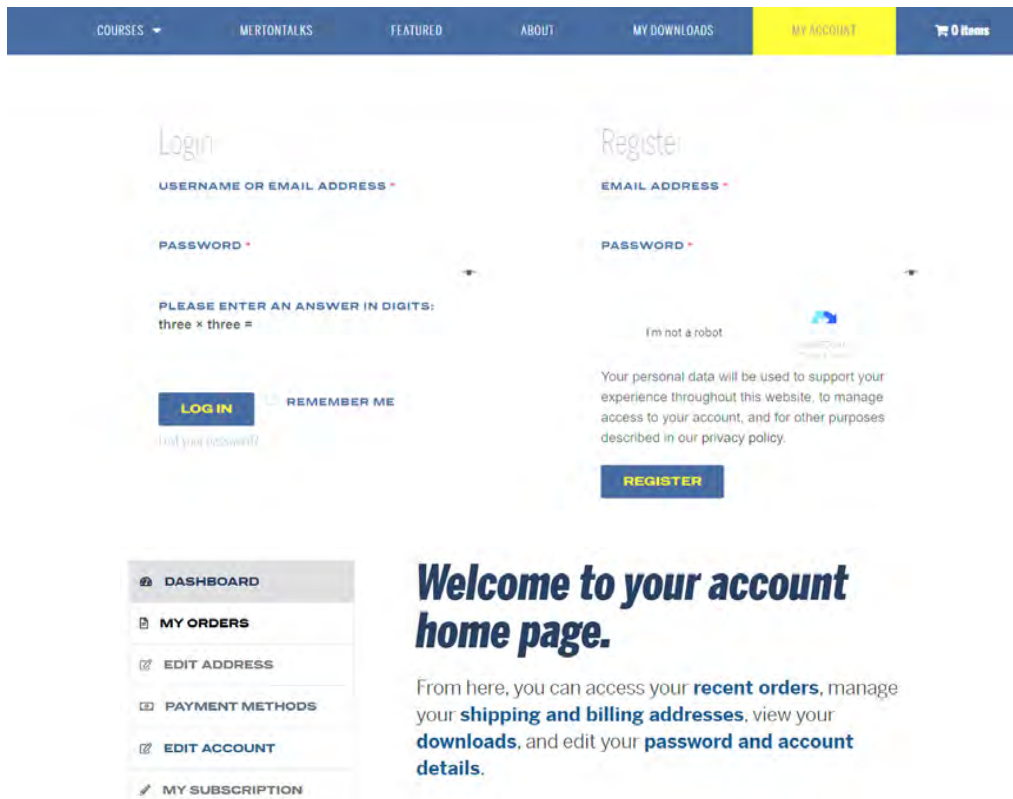




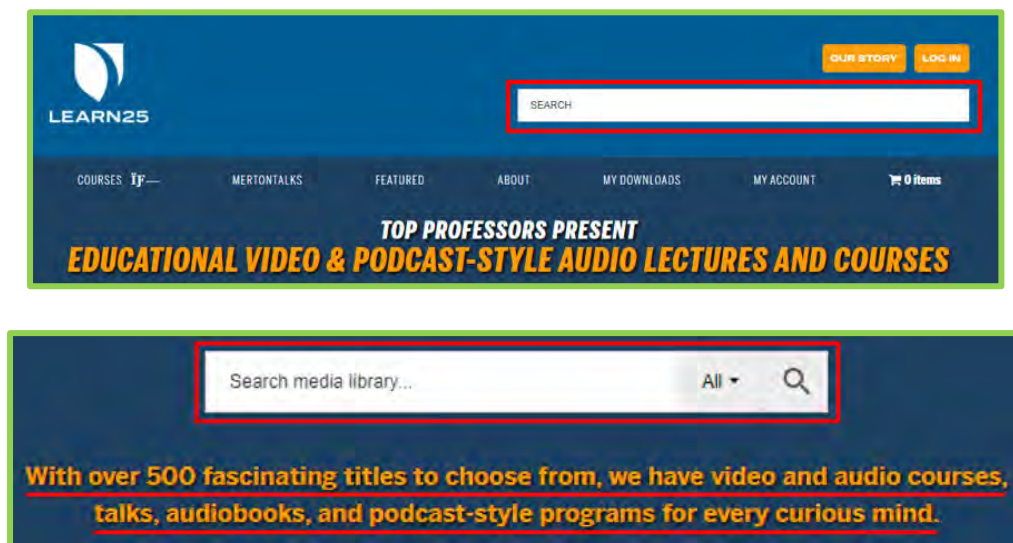
See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/>



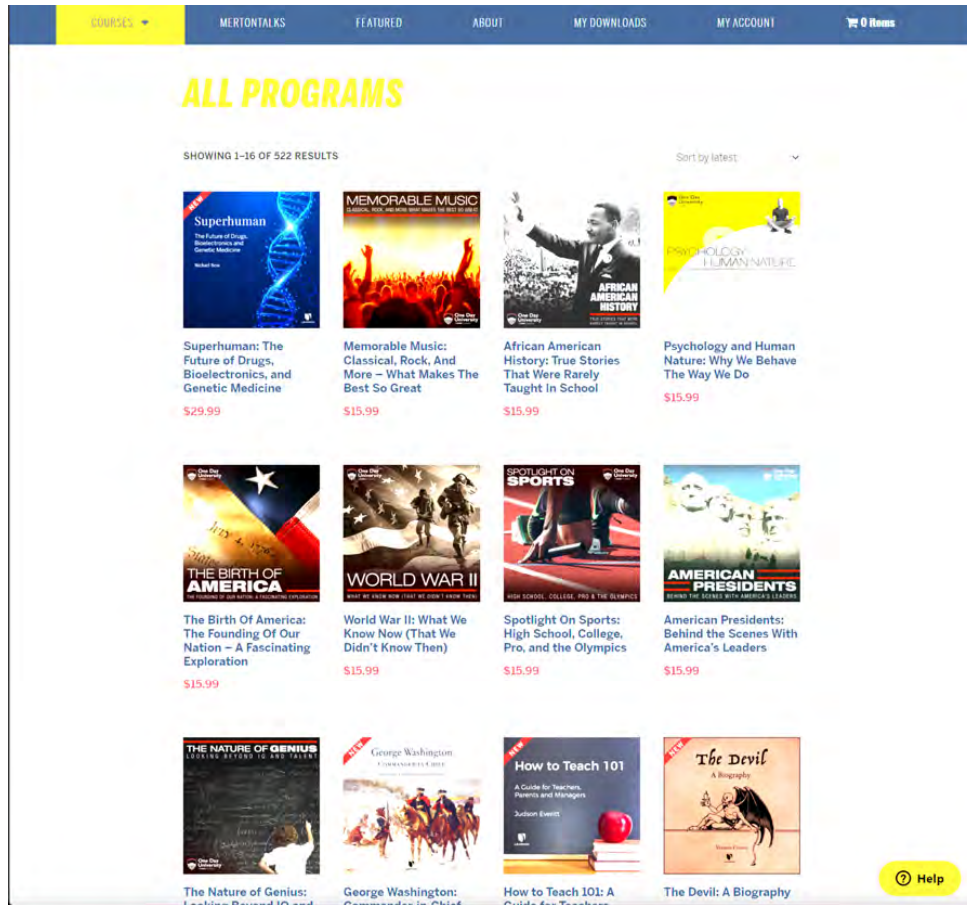
See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 Courses website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product-category/all-programs/>



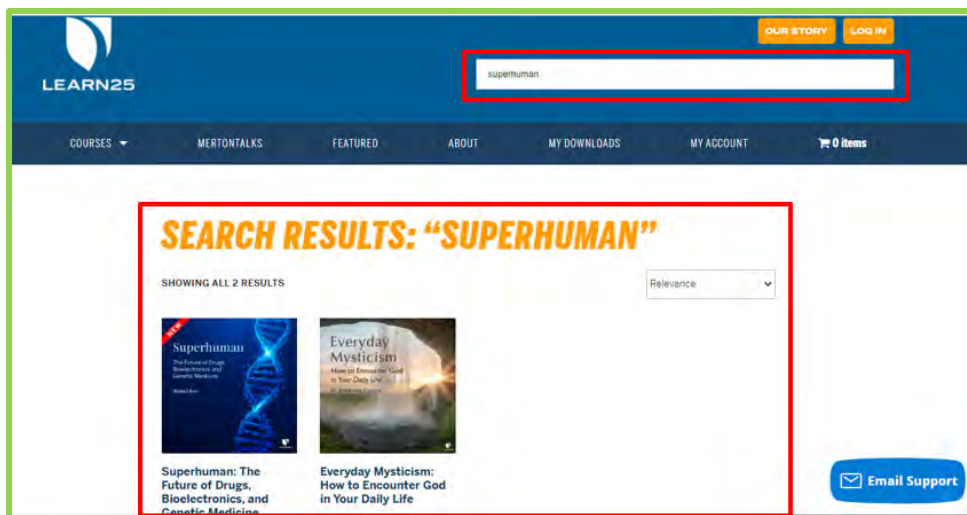
See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 My Account website located at <https://www.learn25.com/my-account/>



See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/>



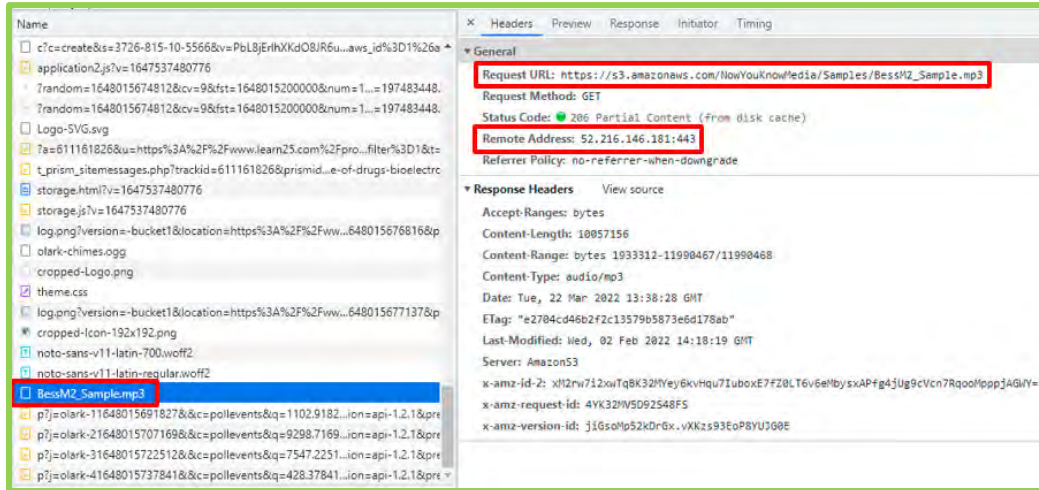
See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 Courses website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product-category/all-programs/>



See, e.g., Search Results page for "superhuman" on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=superhuman&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1

```

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See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Superhuman: The Future of Drugs, Bioelectronics, and Genetic Medicine” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/superhuman-the-future-of-drugs-bioelectronics-and-genetic-medicine/>

139. The L25 Application system comprises instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content. For example, the L25 Application provides the user’s device with code which permits the user’s browser to, *inter alia*, display the CSI website, browse the content available for streaming, and select specific content to view, wherein CSI’s servers receive and interpret code from the user’s device indicating the content the user has chosen to view:




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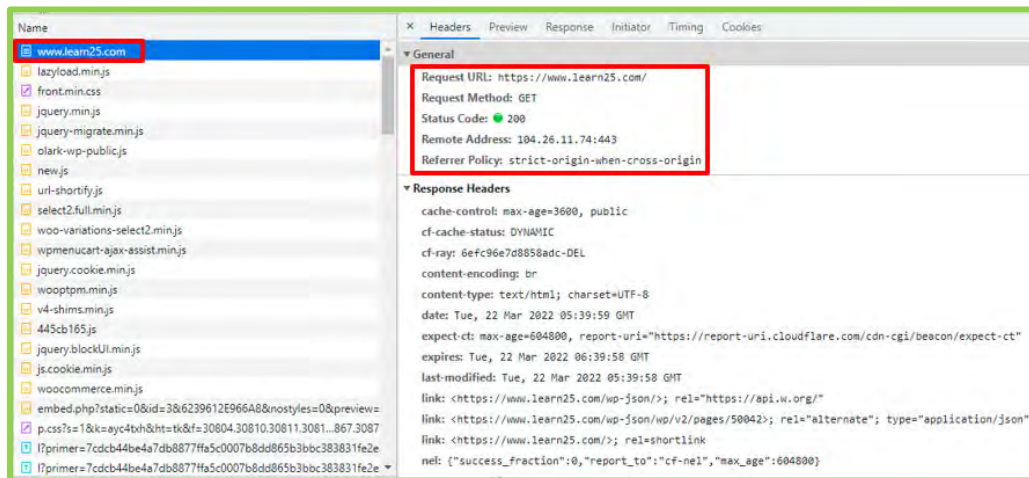
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The screenshot shows the 'Headers' tab of a browser's developer tools. The 'Request' section is highlighted with a red box and contains the following information:

- Request URL: <https://www.learn25.com/>
- Request Method: GET
- Status Code: 200
- Remote Address: 104.26.11.74:443
- Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

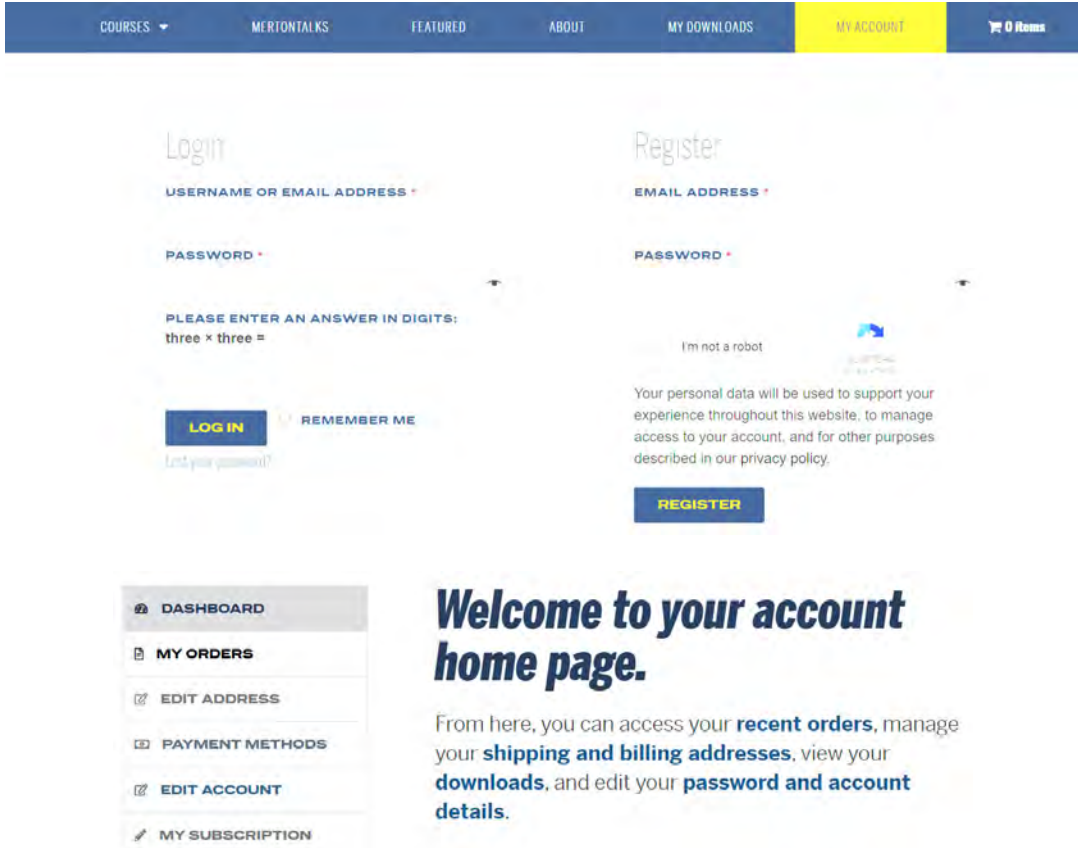
The 'Response Headers' section lists various headers including cache-control, cf-cache-status, cf-ray, content-encoding, content-type, date, expect-ct, expires, last-modified, link, and nel.

```

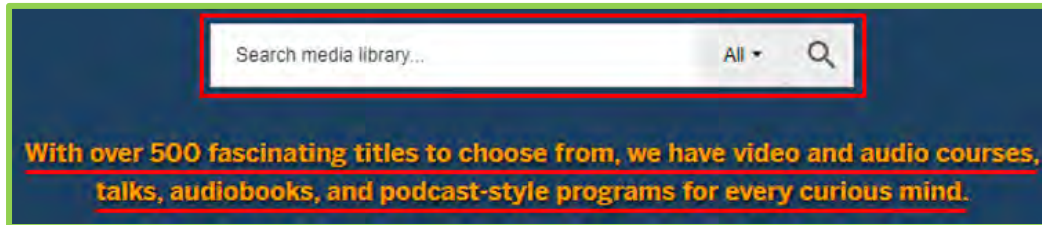
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<!-- This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO plugin v18.0 - https://yoast.com/wordpress/plugins/seo/ -->
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<meta name="description" content="With over 500 fascinating titles to choose from, we have video and audio courses, talks, and podcast-style programs for every curious mind.">
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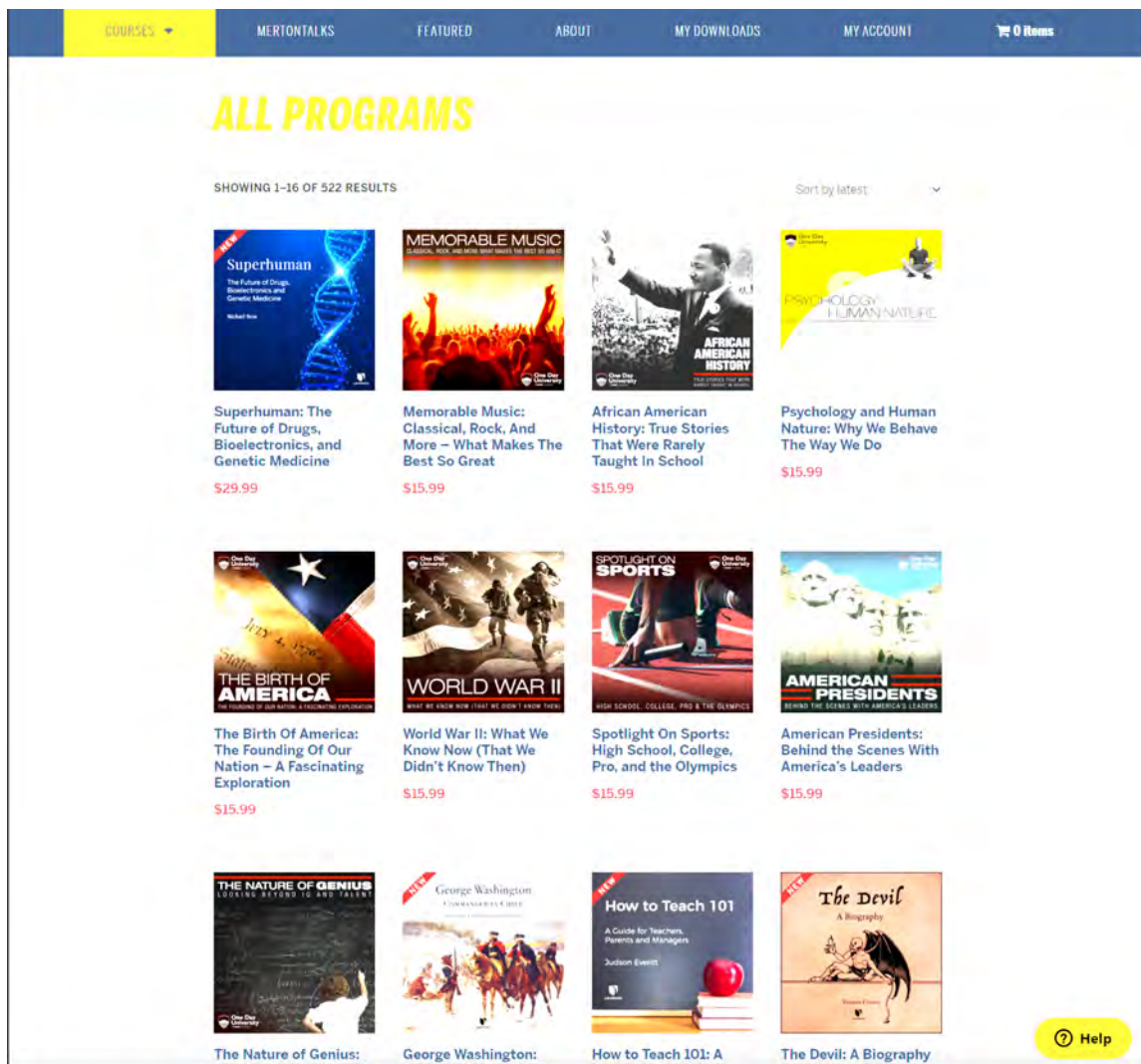
See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/>



See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 My Account website located at <https://www.learn25.com/my-account/>

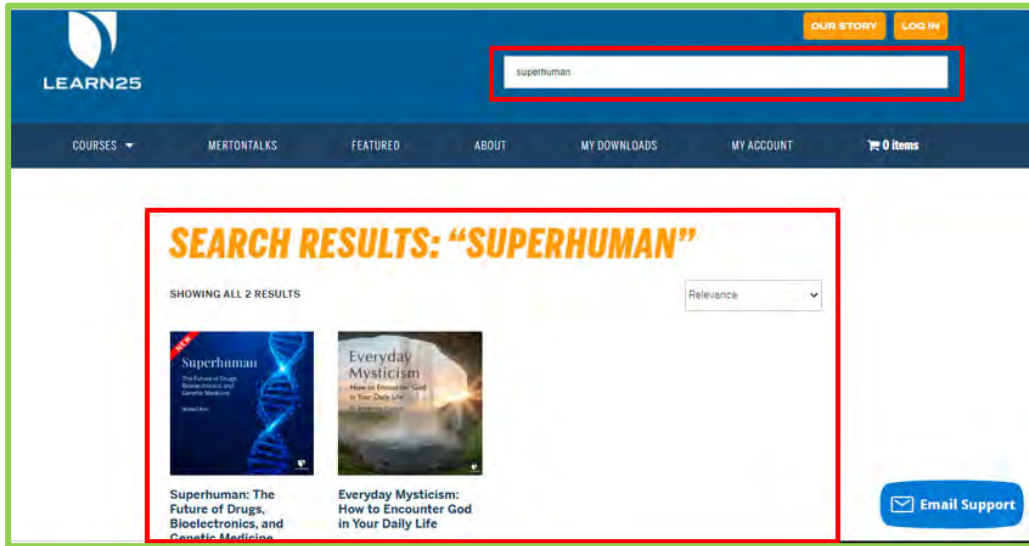


See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/>

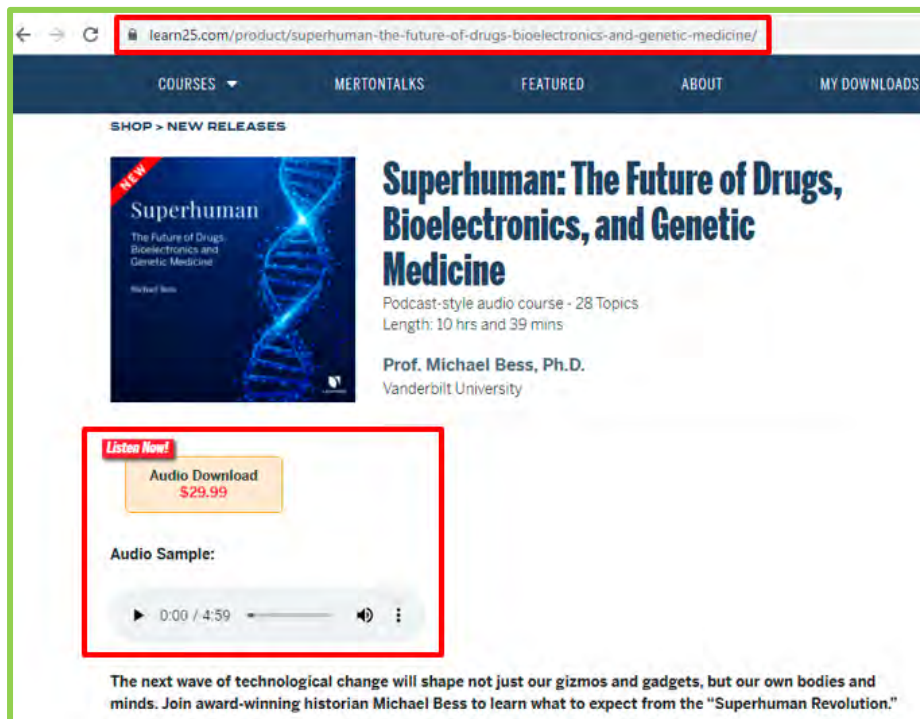


See, e.g., CuriosityStream Learn25 Courses website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product->

[category/all-programs/](#)



See, e.g., Search Results page for "superhuman" on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=superhuman&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1

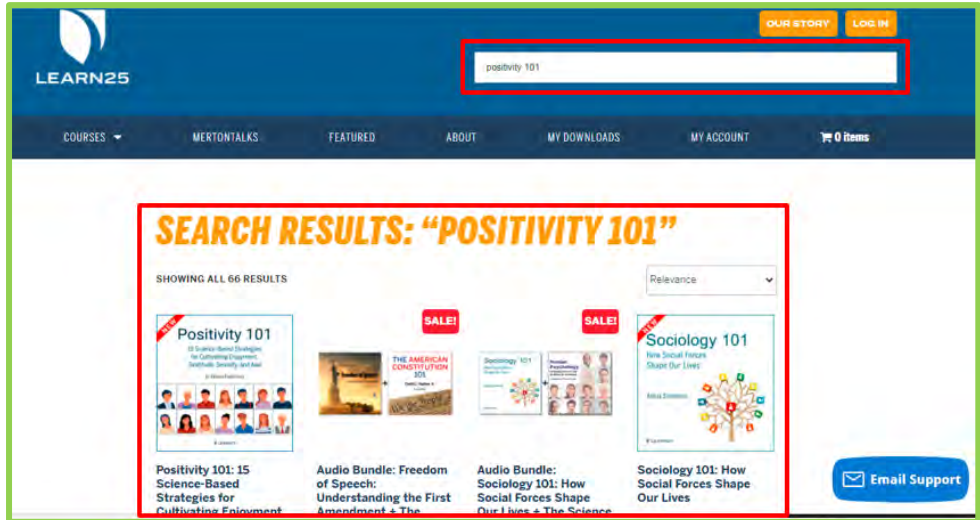


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<!-- This site is running CADS for Wordpress -->
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See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Superhuman: The Future of Drugs, Bioelectronics, and Genetic Medicine” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/superhuman-the-future-of-drugs-bioelectronics-and-genetic-medicine/>



See, e.g., Search Results page for “positivity 101” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=positivity+101&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1



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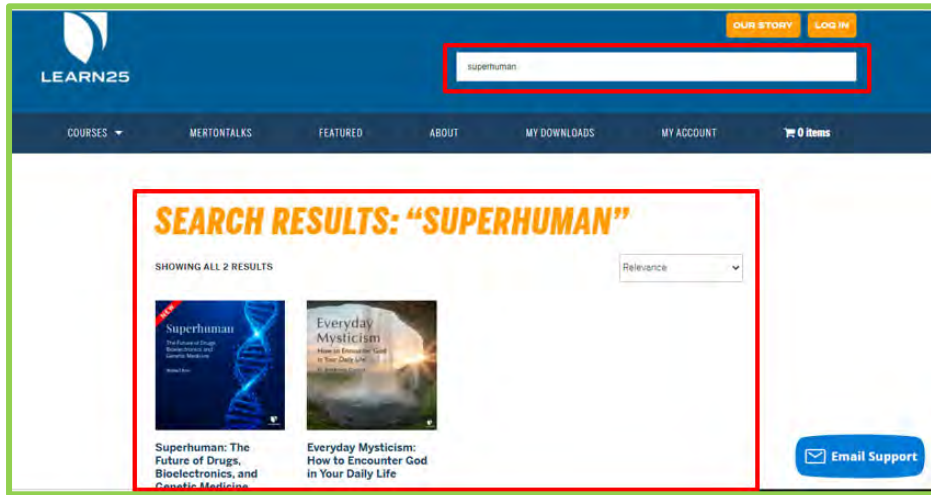
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<title>Positivity 101: 15 Science-Based Strategies | Fredrickson | LEARN25</title>
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See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Positivity 101: 15 Science-Based Strategies for Cultivating Enjoyment, Gratitude, Serenity, and Awe” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/positivity-101-15-science-based-strategies-for-cultivating-enjoyment-gratitude-serenity-and-awe/>

544	11.067197	192.168.0.103	142.250.206.164	UDP	75	65143 → 443	Len=33
545	11.075817	192.168.0.103	192.168.0.1	DNS	75	Standard query 0x71b5 A www.learn25.com	
546	11.090594	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.103	DNS	123	Standard query response 0x71b5 A www.learn25.com A 172.67.74.158 A 104.26.11.74 A 104.26.10.74	
547	11.091234	192.168.0.103	172.67.74.158	TCP	66	57056 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 iS+256 SACK_PERM=1	
548	11.125276	142.250.206.164	192.168.0.103	UDP	108	443 → 65143 Len=66	
549	11.125575	192.168.0.103	142.250.206.164	UDP	78	65143 → 443 Len=36	
550	11.126790	142.250.206.164	192.168.0.103	UDP	68	443 → 65143 Len=26	
551	11.134162	192.168.0.1	192.168.0.103	DNS	123	Standard query response 0x71b5 A www.learn25.com A 172.67.74.158 A 104.26.11.74 A 104.26.10.74	
552	11.137200	142.250.206.164	192.168.0.103	UDP	79	443 → 65143 Len=37	
553	11.137451	192.168.0.103	142.250.206.164	UDP	78	65143 → 443 Len=36	
554	11.139103	142.250.206.164	192.168.0.103	UDP	68	443 → 65143 Len=26	
555	11.152091	172.67.74.158	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	443 → 57056 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1400 SACK_PERM=1 NS=1024	
556	11.152192	192.168.0.103	172.67.74.158	TCP	54	57056 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131584 Len=0	

576	13.965131	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	1292 Initial, DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55, PKN: 2, ACK, PADDING
577	13.999165	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TCP	66 59272 + 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
578	14.029182	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	207 Protected Payload (KP0)
579	14.029711	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	TCP	66 59273 + 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=256 SACK_PERM=1
580	14.029751	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	1292 Handshake, SCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
581	14.029881	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	1292 Handshake, SCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
582	14.030092	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	1292 Handshake, SCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
583	14.030480	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	84 Handshake, DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
584	14.030934	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	84 Handshake, DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
585	14.031432	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	83 Handshake, DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
586	14.039302	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	125 Handshake, DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
587	14.039610	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	113 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
588	14.040173	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	1153 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
589	14.046896	104.26.11.74	192.168.0.103	TCP	66 443 + 59272 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1400 SACK_PERM=1 WS=1024
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591	14.047254	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TLSv1.3	571 Client Hello
592	14.075960	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	TCP	66 443 + 59273 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65535 Len=0 MSS=1430 SACK_PERM=1 WS=256
593	14.076054	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	TCP	54 59273 + 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131328 Len=0
594	14.076278	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	TLSv1.2	571 Client Hello
595	14.085312	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	960 Protected Payload (KP0)
596	14.086363	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	135 Protected Payload (KP0)
597	14.086363	142.250.195.2	192.168.0.103	QUIC	69 Protected Payload (KP0)
598	14.091149	192.168.0.103	142.250.195.2	QUIC	76 Protected Payload (KP0), DCID=0fc55a209bbd3d55
599	14.093770	104.26.11.74	192.168.0.103	TCP	60 443 + 59272 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=518 Win=68608 Len=0
600	14.097103	104.26.11.74	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	1514 Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec
601	14.097103	104.26.11.74	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.3	707 Application Data
602	14.097173	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TCP	54 59272 + 443 [ACK] Seq=518 Ack=2114 Win=131584 Len=0
603	14.102751	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TLSv1.3	118 Change Cipher Spec, Application Data
604	14.103076	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TLSv1.3	146 Application Data
605	14.103500	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TLSv1.3	1094 Application Data
606	14.103699	192.168.0.103	104.26.11.74	TLSv1.3	103 Application Data

140. The L25 Application system comprises instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon. For example, the L25 Application determines whether a third-party server contains the user’s chosen content and transmits the identity, *e.g.*, IP address, of the server to the user’s device:



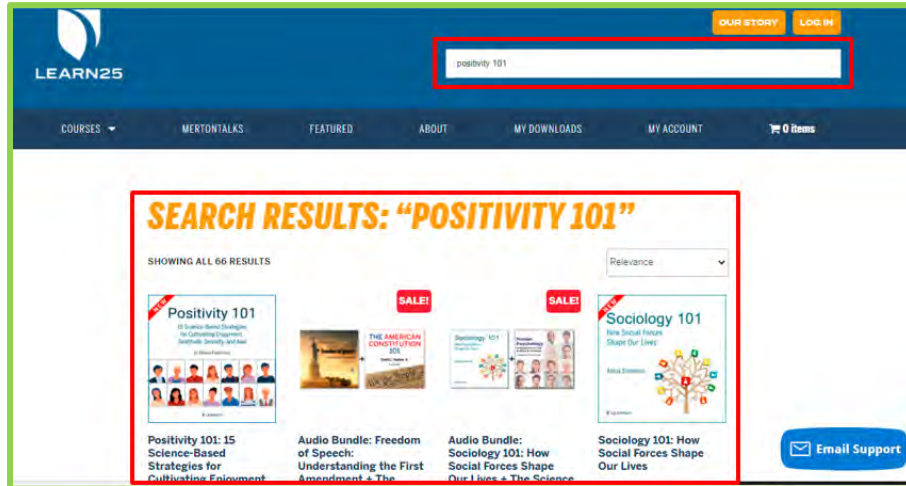
See, *e.g.*, Search Results page for “superhuman” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=superhuman&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1

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<!-- This site is running CADS for Wordpress -->
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<!-- This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO plugin v18.0 - https://yoast.com/wordpress/plugins/seo/ -->
<title>Superhuman: The Future of Drugs, Bioelectronics, and Genetic Medicine | LEARN25</title> <!-- />
<meta name="description" content="The next wave of technological change will shape not just our gizmos and gadgets, but our own bodies and minds. Join award-winning historian Michael Bess" />
<link rel="canonical" href="https://www.learn25.com/product/superhuman-the-future-of-drugs-bioelectronics-and-genetic-medicine/" />
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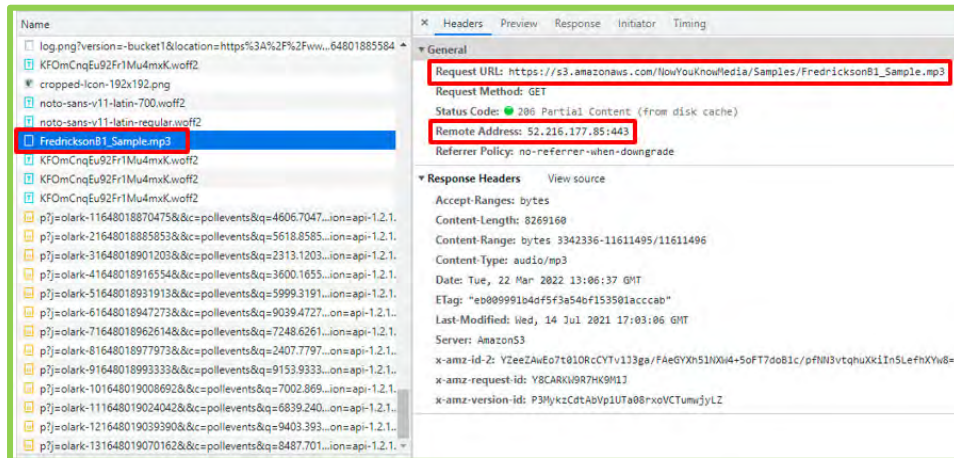
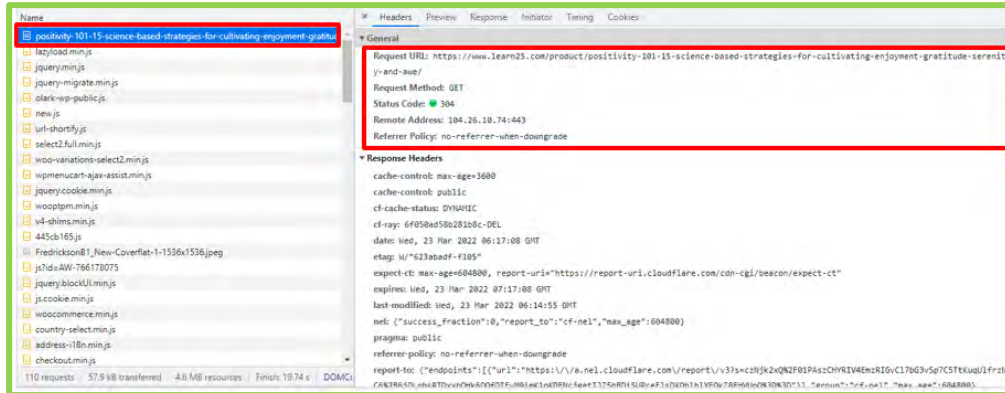
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See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Superhuman: The Future of Drugs, Bioelectronics, and Genetic Medicine” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/superhuman-the-future-of-drugs-bioelectronics-and-genetic-medicine/>



See, e.g., Search Results page for “positivity 101” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=positivity+101&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1

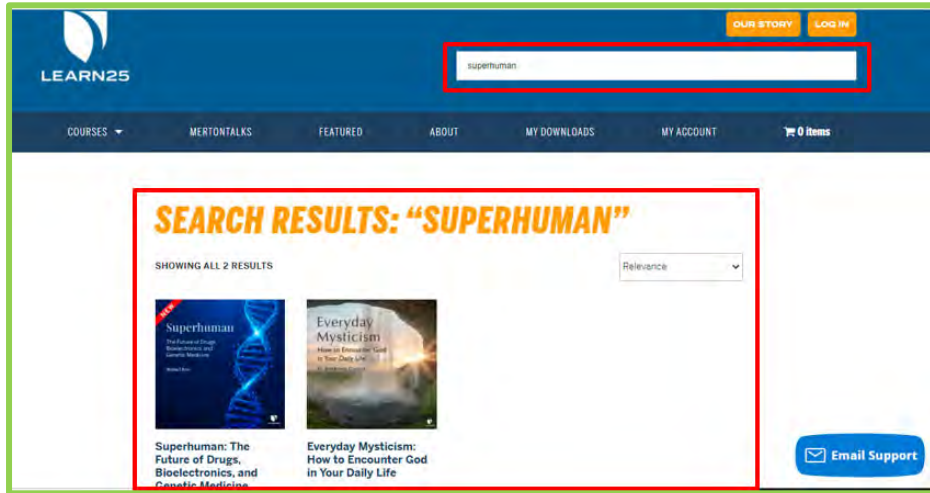




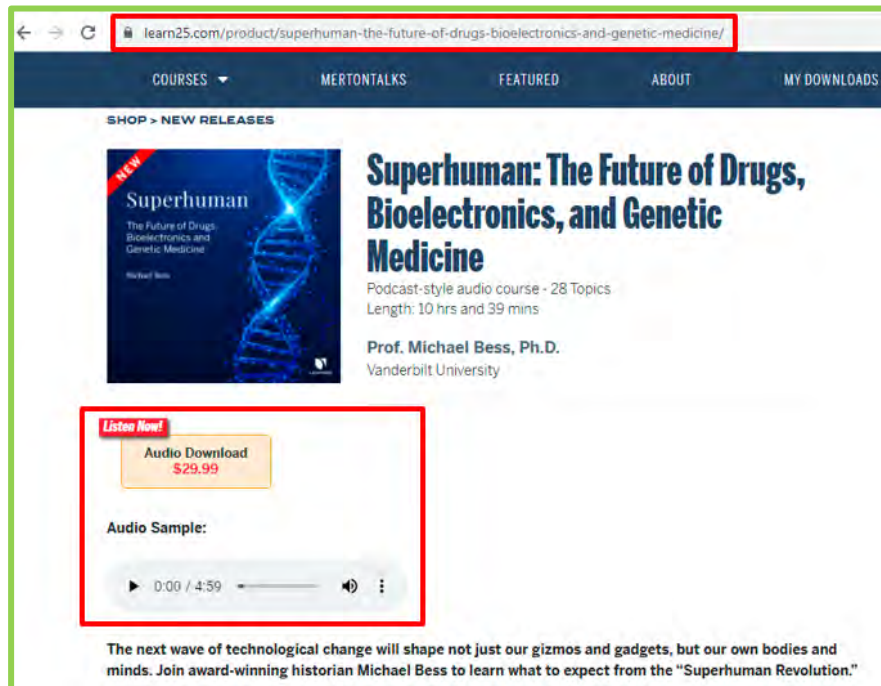
See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Positivity 101: 15 Science-Based Strategies for Cultivating Enjoyment, Gratitude, Serenity, and Awe” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/positivity-101-15-science-based-strategies-for-cultivating-enjoyment-gratitude-serenity-and-awe/>

141. The L25 Application system enables the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server. For example, the L25 Application instructs and/or controls the user’s

browser on the user's device running code to connect to the identified third-party server, including via the server's IP address, where the user's device then requests the chosen content be transmitted:



See, e.g., Search Results page for "superhuman" on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=superhuman&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1

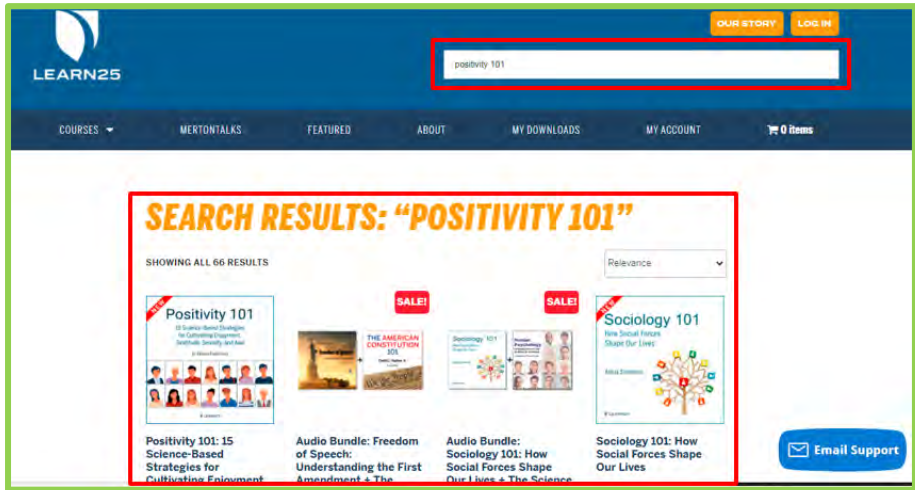



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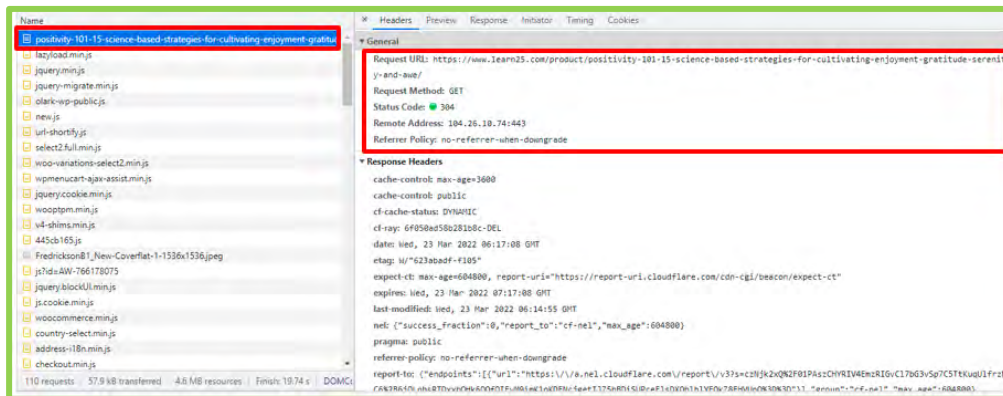
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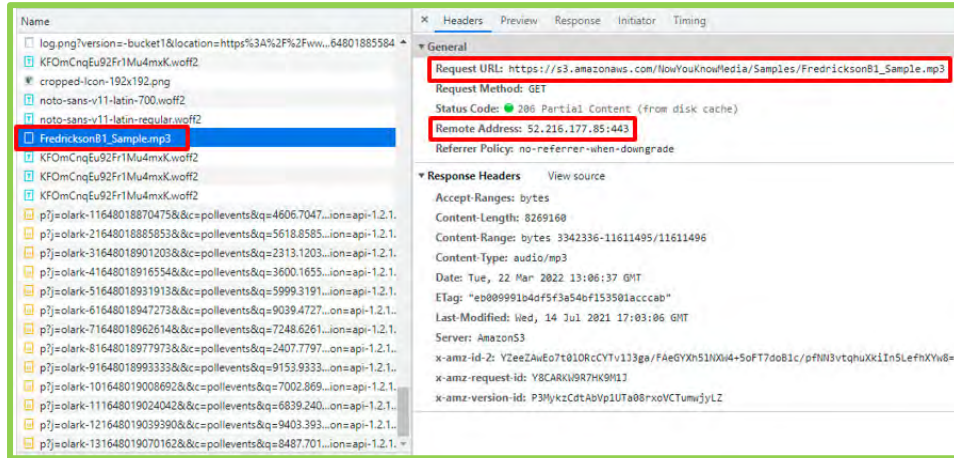
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See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Superhuman: The Future of Drugs, Bioelectronics, and Genetic Medicine” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/superhuman-the-future-of-drugs-bioelectronics-and-genetic-medicine/>

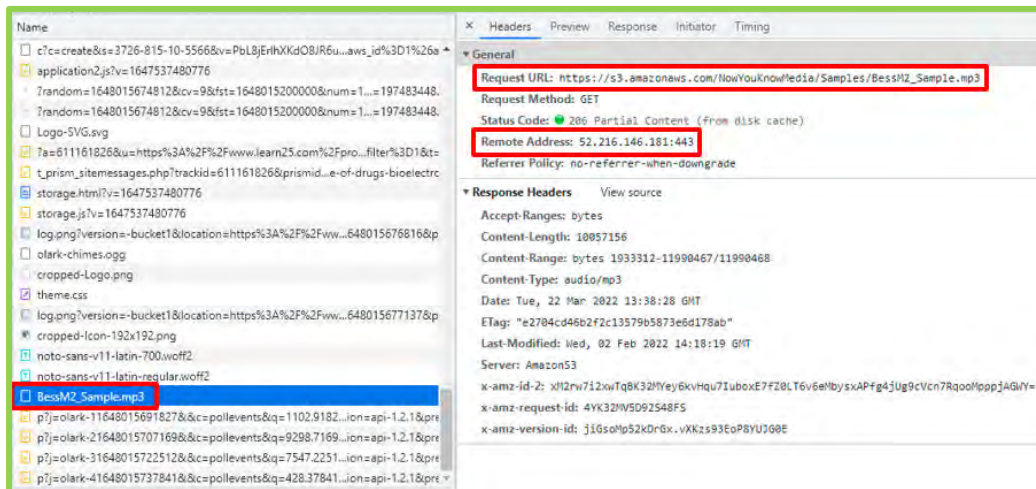
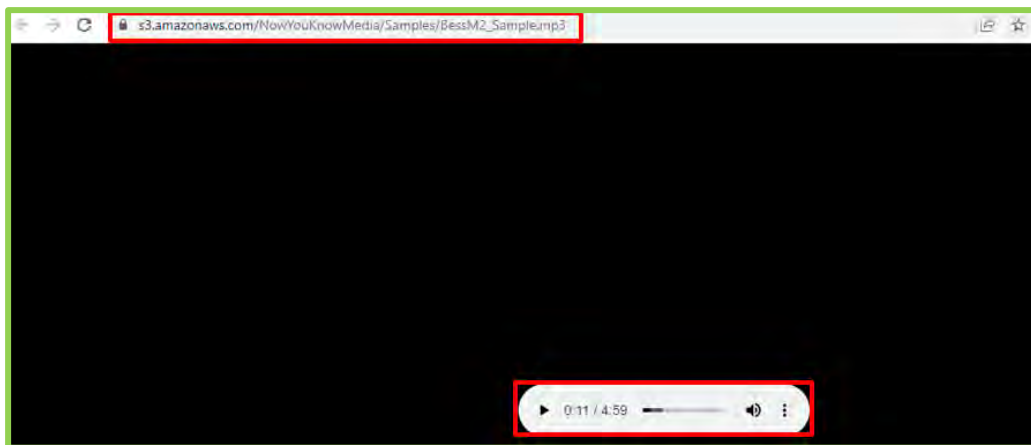


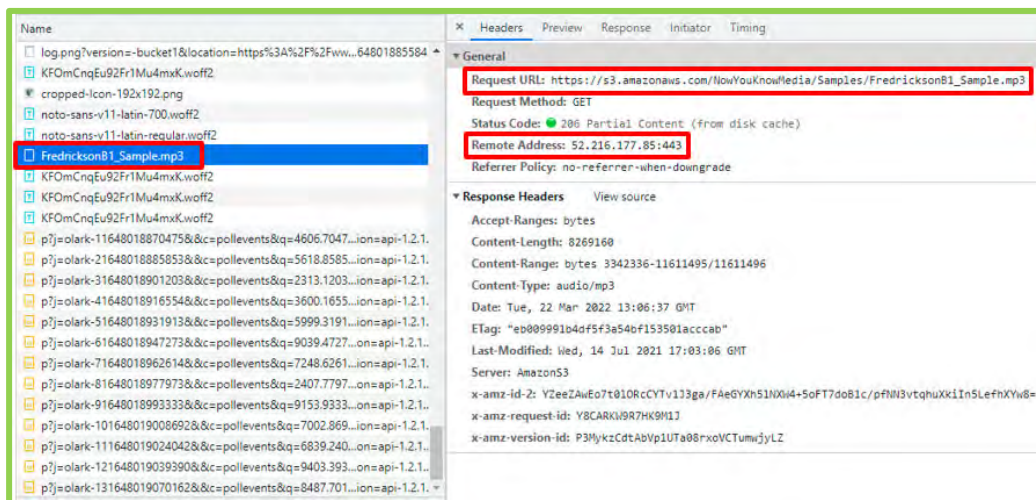
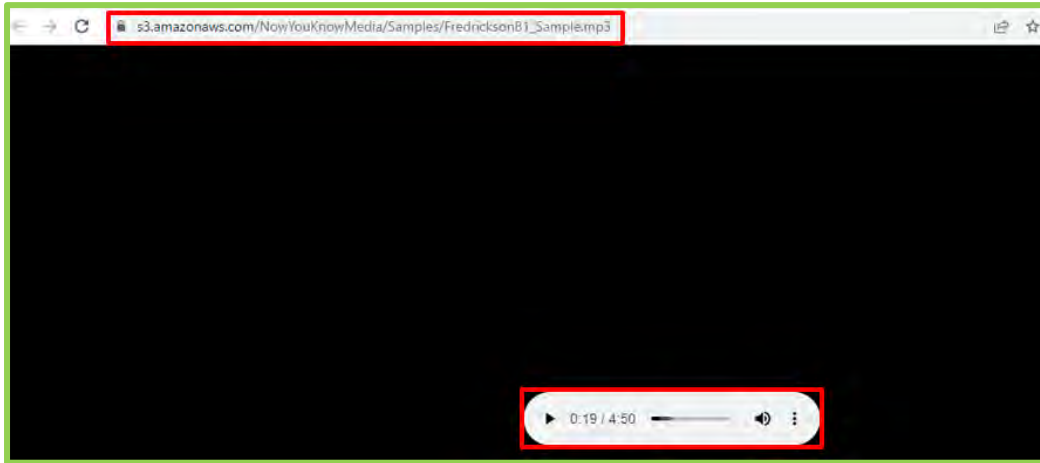
See, e.g., Search Results page for “positivity 101” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at https://www.learn25.com/?s=positivity+101&post_type=product&type_aws=true&aws_id=1&aws_filter=1





See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Positivity 101: 15 Science-Based Strategies for Cultivating Enjoyment, Gratitude, Serenity, and Awe” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/positivity-101-15-science-based-strategies-for-cultivating-enjoyment-gratitude-serenity-and-awe/>



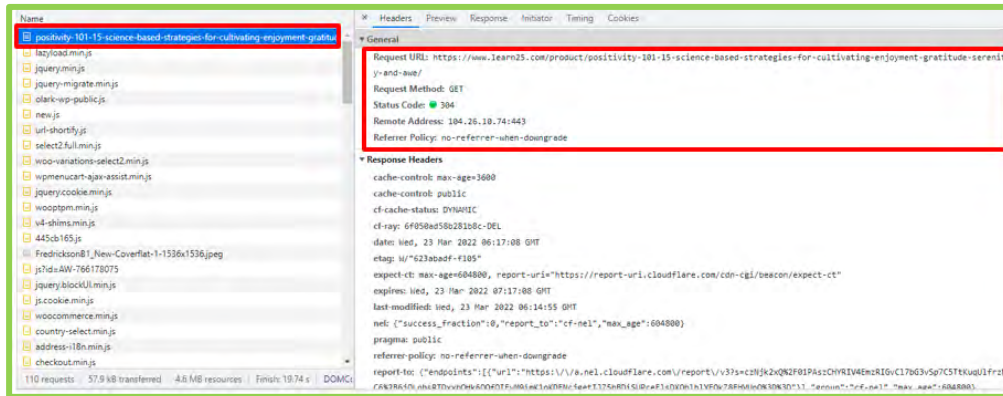


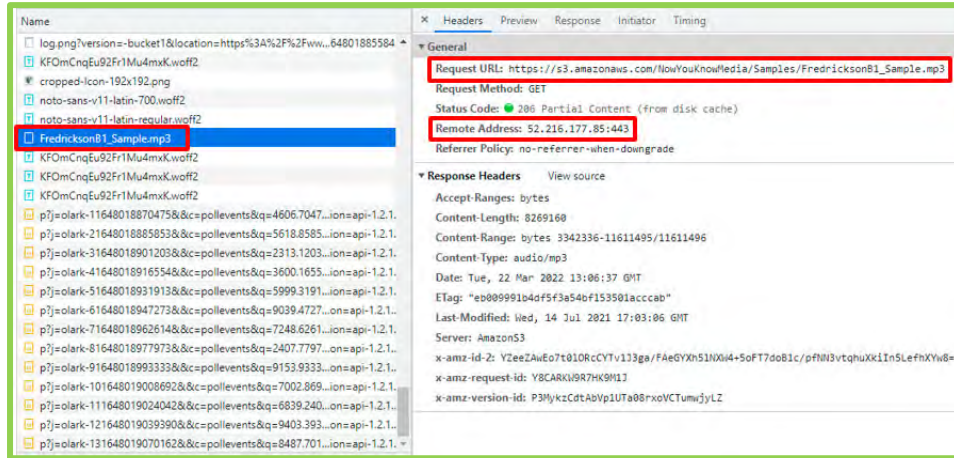
142. The L25 Application system comprises instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client. For example, the L25 Application receives updates from the user's device and/or the third-party server indicating that all, or a part, of the content has been transferred to the user's device, which may occur in smaller pieces or "chunks," and the L25 Application updates the CSI webpage for the user to indicate that at least a portion of the content has already been viewed:

```

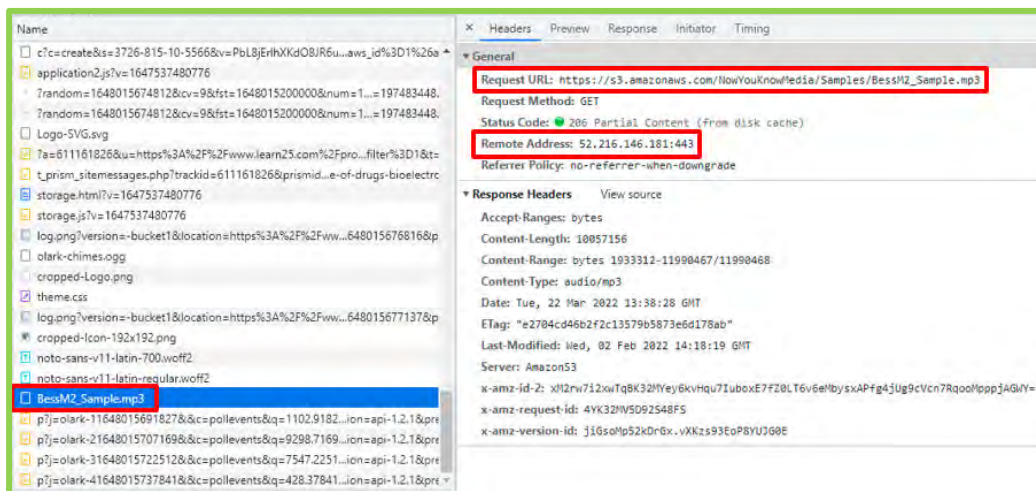
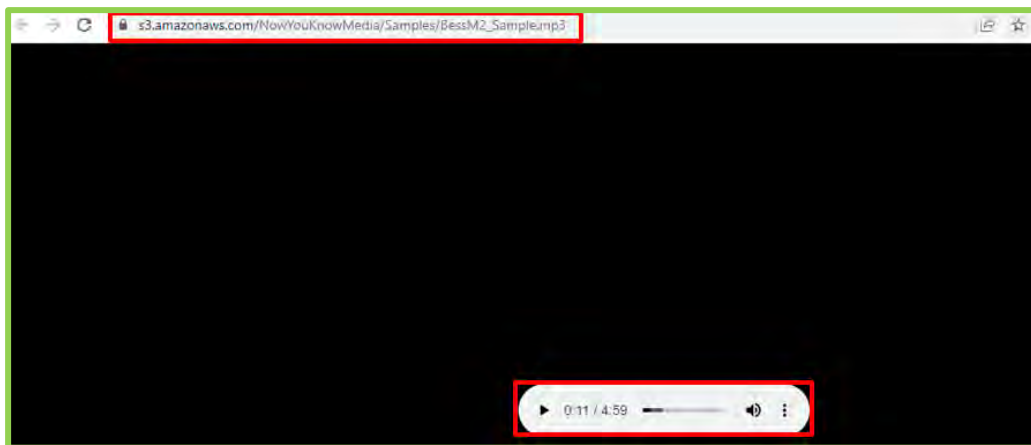
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<head>
<style>img.lazy{min-height:1px}</style>
<link rel="preload" href="https://www.learn25.com/wp-content/uploads/total-cache/owd/1s/1sdownload.mio.js" as="script">
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0, viewport-fit=cover">
<script src="https://diffuser-cdn.ape-us1.com/diffuser/diffuser.js" async></script>
<script type="text/javascript" async src="https://www.static.com/recaptcha/releases/2wo174hP3Hu0Pv_#8f1fU5CB/recaptcha_en.js" crossorigin="anonymous" integrity="sha384-8slFvxk002746061">
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<script type="text/javascript" async src="https://www.googleadservices.com/pagead/conversion_async.js"></script>
<script async src="//static.clark.com/js/client/loader.js"></script>
</script></script>
<!-- This site is running CADS for Wordpress -->
<meta name="robots" content="index, follow, max-image-preview:large, max-snippet:-1, max-video-preview:-1">
<!-- This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO plugin v18.0 - https://yoast.com/wordpress/latest/en/ -->
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<meta name="description" content="The next wave of technological change will shape not just our gizmos and gadgets, but our own bodies and minds. Join award-winning historian Michael Bess" />
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<meta property="og:description" content="The next wave of technological change will shape not just our gizmos and gadgets, but our own bodies and minds. Join award-winning historian Michael Bess" />
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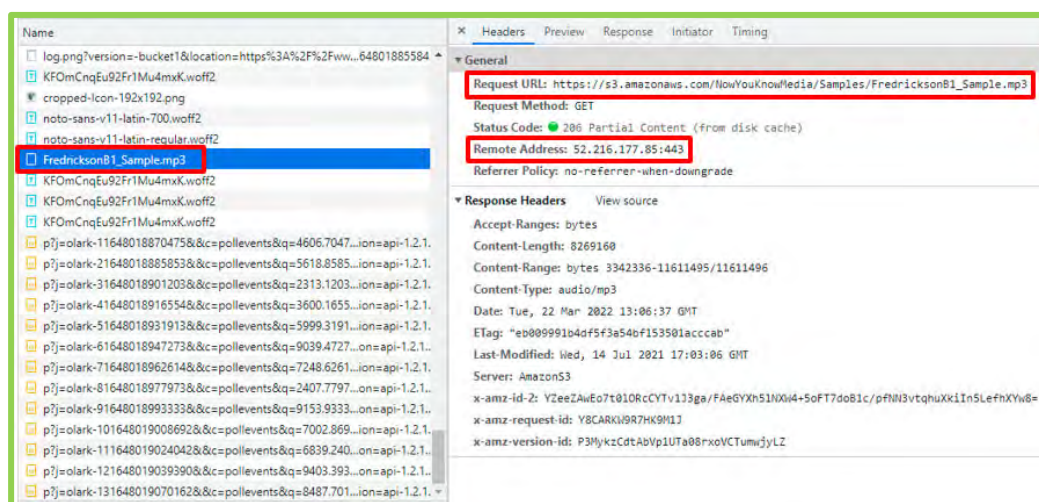
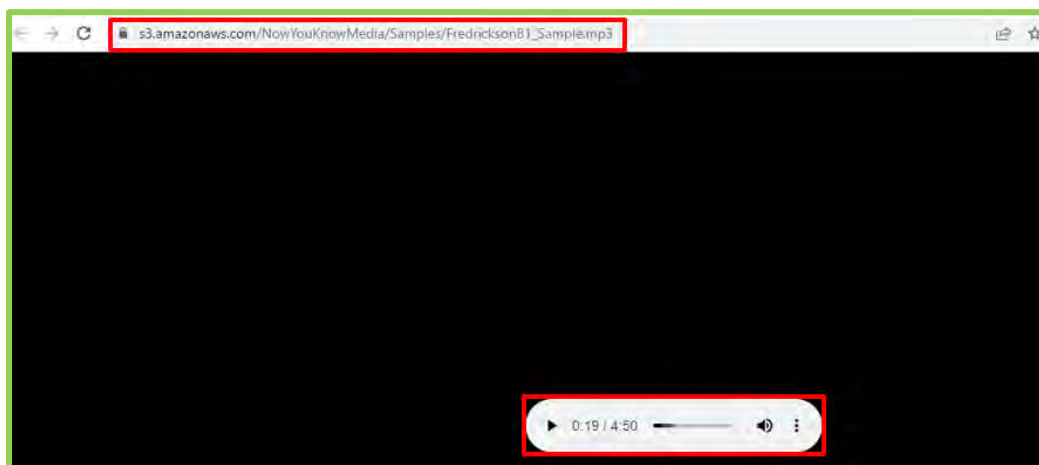
See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Superhuman: The Future of Drugs, Bioelectronics, and Genetic Medicine” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/superhuman-the-future-of-drugs-bioelectronics-and-genetic-medicine/>





See, e.g., Audio Player Page for “Positivity 101: 15 Science-Based Strategies for Cultivating Enjoyment, Gratitude, Serenity, and Awe” on CuriosityStream Learn25 website located at <https://www.learn25.com/product/positivity-101-15-science-based-strategies-for-cultivating-enjoyment-gratitude-serenity-and-awe/>





143. The L25 Application system comprises an owner of the node server being offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client. For example, the use of third-party servers by the L25 Application for the distribution of content to the user's device necessitates at least payment of monetary compensation for said hosting, including on a transactional basis or lump payment for set data limit basis, or as otherwise stated in the agreement between CSI and any third-party whose server is used by the L25 Application.

144. CSI has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, the claims of the '376 Patent, including at least those noted above, including by making and using the L25 Application system in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). Further, including at least to the extent CSI provides and/or supplies software running on a user's computer, the direct infringement of users that occurs

in connection with CSI's applications and/or web services occurs under the direction or control of CSI.

145. Defendant has had at least constructive notice of the '376 Patent since at least its issuance. Defendant will have been on actual notice of the '376 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this Complaint. Further, Defendant is being made aware of infringement of the '376 Patent through use of the L25 Application system at least via the infringement allegations set forth herein. Such direct infringement has been and remains clear, unmistakable, and inexcusable. On information and belief, Defendant knew, or should have known, of the clear, unmistakable, and inexcusable direct infringing conduct at least since receiving notice of the '376 Patent. Thus, on information and belief, Defendant has, at least since receiving notice of the '376 Patent, specifically intended to directly infringe.

146. QTI believes and contends that, at a minimum, CSI's knowing and intentional post-suit continuance of its unjustified, clear, and inexcusable infringement of the '376 Patent since receiving notice of its infringement of the '376 Patent, is necessarily willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, conscious and wrongful, and it constitutes egregious conduct worthy of a finding of willful infringement. Accordingly, at least since receiving notice of this suit, CSI has willfully infringed the '376 Patent.

C. Infringement Via ODU Application

147. Further, additionally and/or in the alternative, CSI has infringed, and is now infringing, the '376 Patent, including at least claims 37 and 57, in this judicial district and elsewhere, in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271 through actions comprising the practicing, without authority from Plaintiff, systems and methods for obtaining and aggregating contact information from a plurality of messaging services providers via CSI's ODU Application system, including as claimed in the '376 asserted claims. On information and belief, CSI practices the claimed methods and provides

the claimed systems with and via its ODU Application system comprising the ODU website at www.onedayu.com.

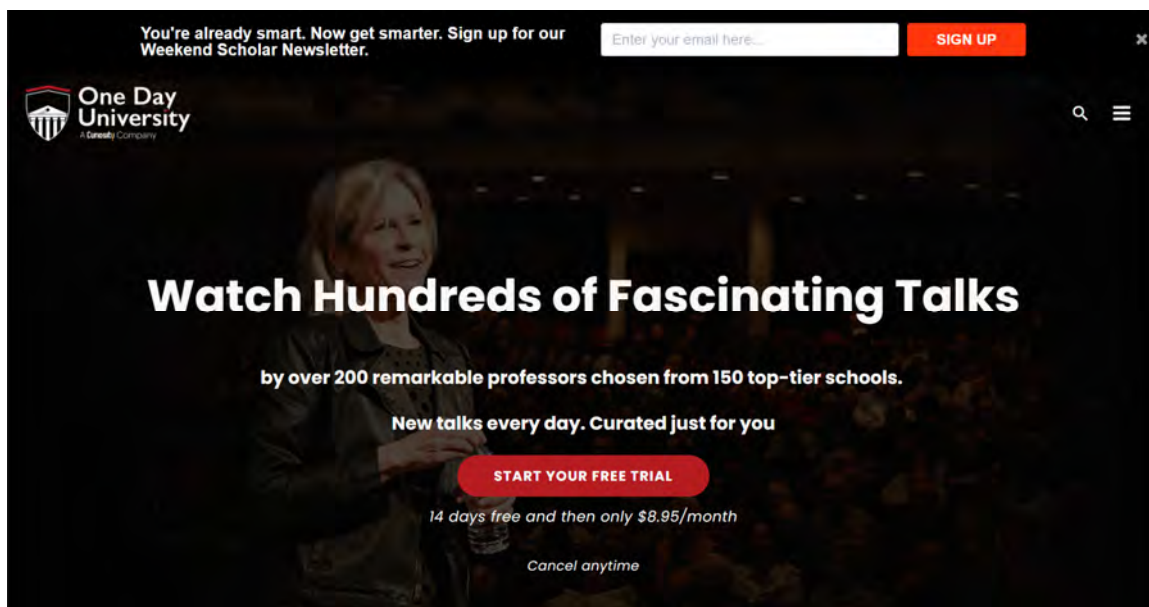
148. Without limitation, the accused system comprising the ODU Application system that comprises a computer readable medium or media encoded with one or more computer programs including instructions for effecting the provision of content over a network, comprising: instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content; instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon, thereby enabling the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

149. Without limitation, and for example, the accused instrumentality comprising the ODU Application system practices said methods to effect the provision of content over a network, comprising the steps of: identifying at a core server a network site that will act as a node server for distribution of specified content; providing from the core server the specified content to the node server; receiving at the core server a request from a client for the specified content; communicating from the core server the identity of the node server to the client to enable the client to request transmission of the specified content from the node server; and ascertaining at the core server that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client, wherein an owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client.

150. Further, the ODU Application system comprises computer readable storage media and methods which permit CSI's server to identify a remote server to which the ODU Application system provides specified content such that a client may request specified content from CSI's server, which directs the client to the node server containing the specified content so that the client

may obtain the specified content from the node server, wherein CSI's server is notified by the node server that the content has been transferred and the owner of the node server is offered an incentive as compensation for the transmission thereof.

151. For example, the ODU Application system permits the streaming of media content over a network from third-party servers to a user's device, wherein said streaming occurs, *inter alia*, via CSI's servers providing the identity of a third-party server to the user's device, in response to the user's request to view media content provided by CSI, wherein the server identified is one which contains the content requested:



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Andrew Carnegie: Gilded Age Titan

Edward O'Donnell – College of Holy Cross
February 16, 2022, 4:00 pm



The 1918 Flu Epidemic: What We Know Now

Jennifer Keene – Chapman University
February 17, 2022, 4:00 pm



Winston Churchill: His Life and Times

Don Brown – Dir, London Society
February 18, 2022, 4:00 pm



The Presidential Leadership of FDR

Jeffrey Engel – Southern Methodist University
February 21, 2022, 4:00 pm

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Thomas Kelly – Harvard University



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Susan J. Douglas – University of Michigan

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The screenshot shows the network tab of a browser's developer tools. The selected resource is 'www.onedayu.com'. The 'General' tab is active, displaying the following information:

- Request URL:** https://www.onedayu.com/
- Request Method:** GET
- Status Code:** 200
- Remote Address:** 104.26.14.233:443
- Referrer Policy:** origin

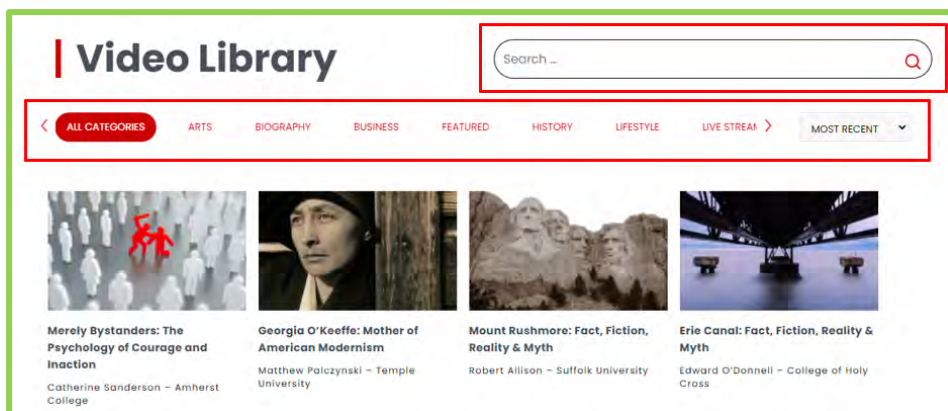
The 'Response Headers' section is expanded, showing:

- cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC
- cf-ray: 6f080b428a01c4f-DEL
- content-encoding: br
- content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
- date: Thu, 24 Mar 2022 06:55:43 GMT
- expect-ct: max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct"
- link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/>; rel="https://api.w.org/"
- link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/wp/v2/pages/4356660/>; rel="alternate"; type="application/json"
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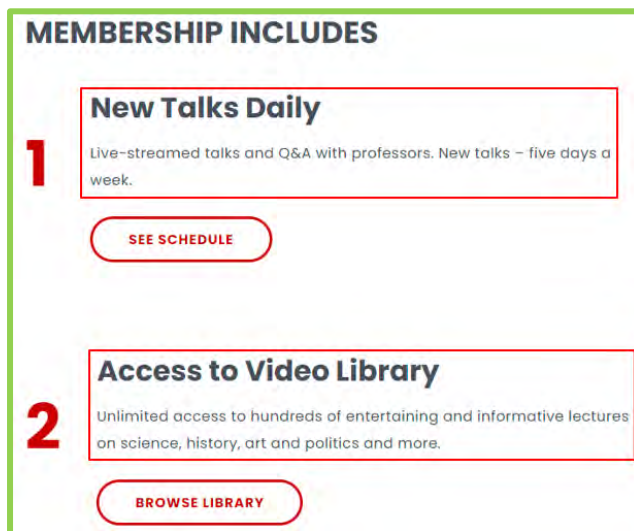
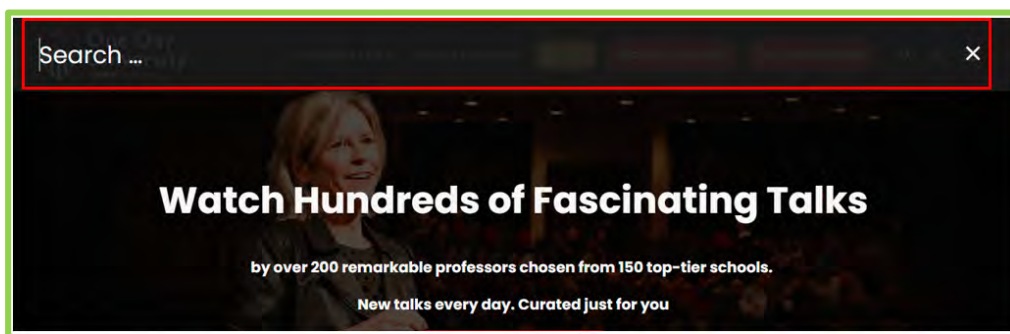
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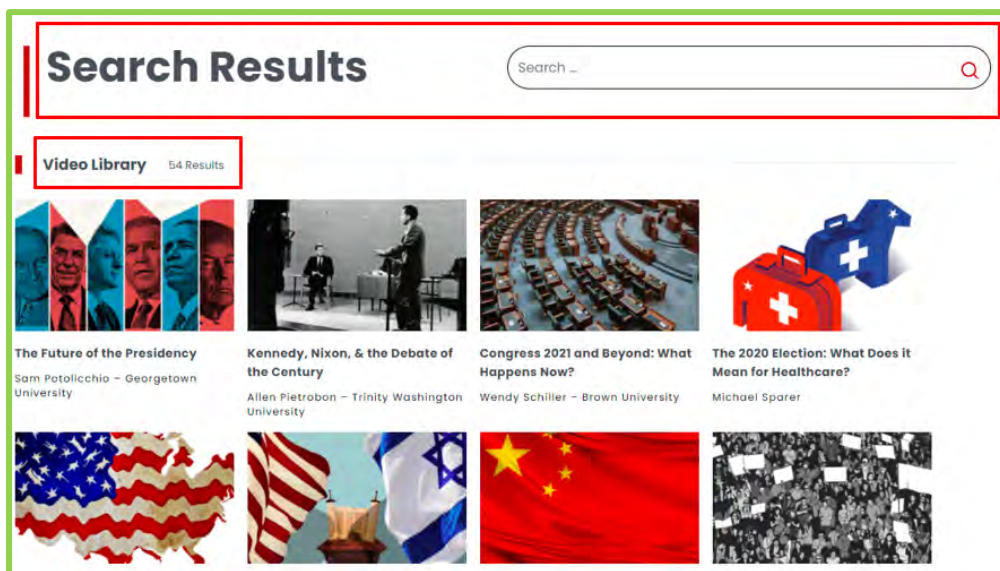
See, e.g., CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/>



See, e.g., CuriosityStream One Day University Video Library website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos>



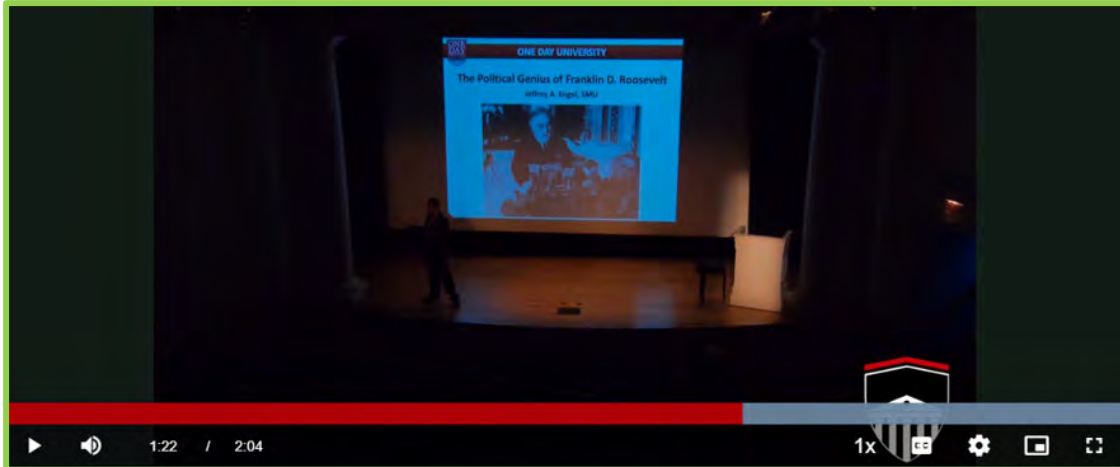
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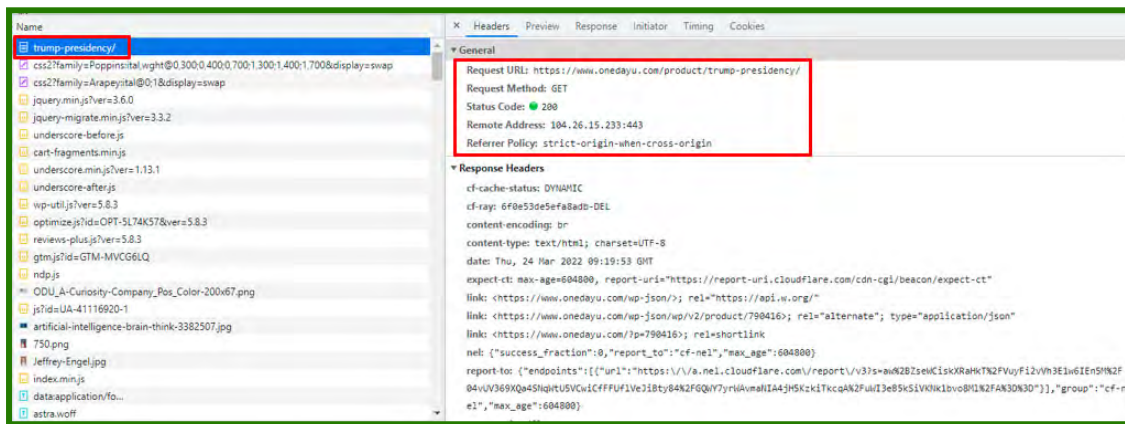
See, e.g., Search Results page for “trump-presidency” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/?s=trump-presidency>

Debate - The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?

DEBATE - THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY: TOTAL DISASTER OR CONSERVATIVE ADVANCEMENT?
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See, e.g., Video Page for “Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>



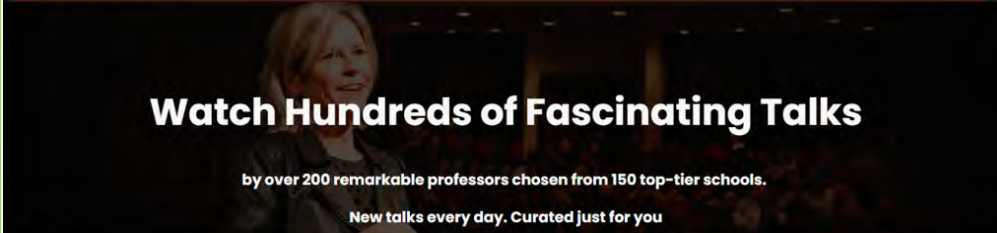
The screenshot shows a network request in a browser's developer tools. The 'Request URL' is highlighted in red and contains a long Akamai URL: `https://bc01t446c5271-a.akamaihd.net/media/v1/hls/v4/.../segment7.ts?akamai_token=exp=1648277849-act=/media..._fa5e56a729e1dd1b26496136f`. The 'Remote Address' is also highlighted in red and is `23.201.59.99:443`. The 'Response Headers' section is expanded, showing various headers like 'Access-Control-Allow-Headers', 'Access-Control-Allow-Methods', and 'Content-Type: video/MP2T'.

See, e.g., Video Page for “Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>

152. The ODU Application system comprises instructions for receiving a request from a client for specified content. For example, the ODU Application provides the user’s device with code which permits the user’s browser to, *inter alia*, display the CSI website, browse the content available for streaming, and select specific content to view, wherein CSI’s servers receive and interpret code from the user’s device indicating the content the user has chosen to view:

The screenshot shows the One Day University website. At the top, there is a sign-up form for a "Weekend Scholar Newsletter" with a "SIGN UP" button. Below this, the One Day University logo is visible. The main content area features a large heading: "Watch Hundreds of Fascinating Talks" followed by the subtext "by over 200 remarkable professors chosen from 150 top-tier schools." Below that, it says "New talks every day. Curated just for you" and a prominent red button that says "START YOUR FREE TRIAL". Underneath the button, it states "14 days free and then only \$8.95/month" and "Cancel anytime".

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February 16, 2022, 4:00 pm



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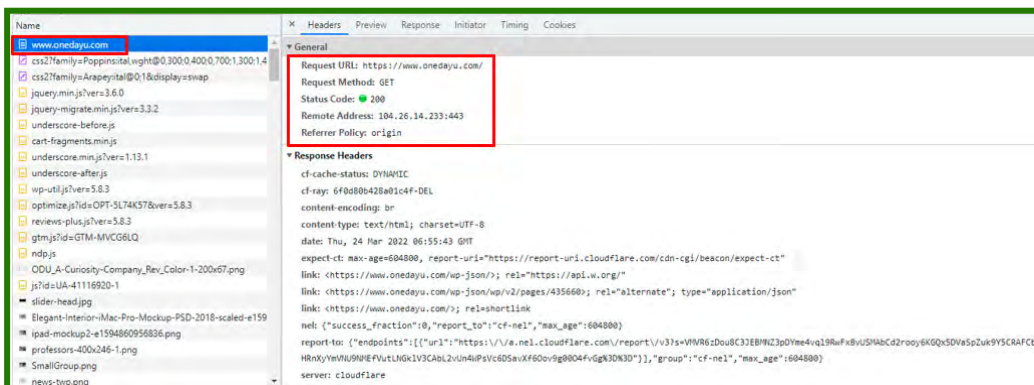
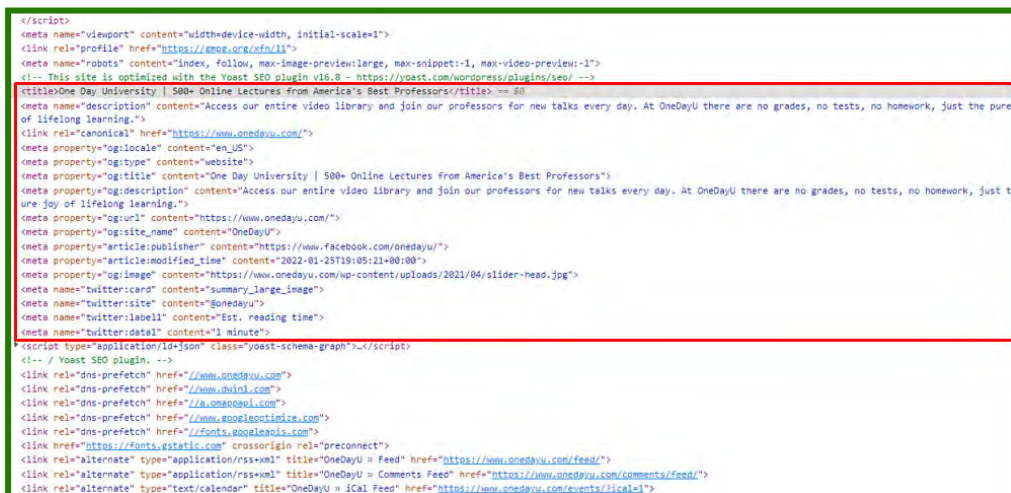


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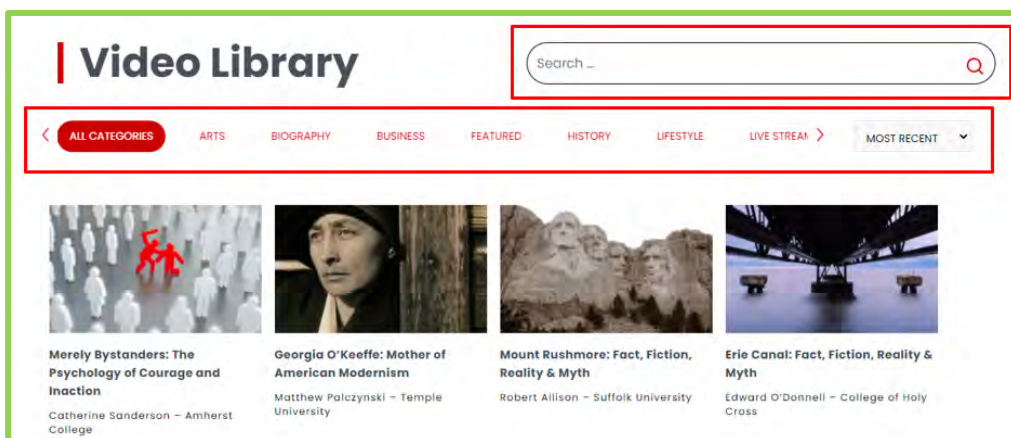
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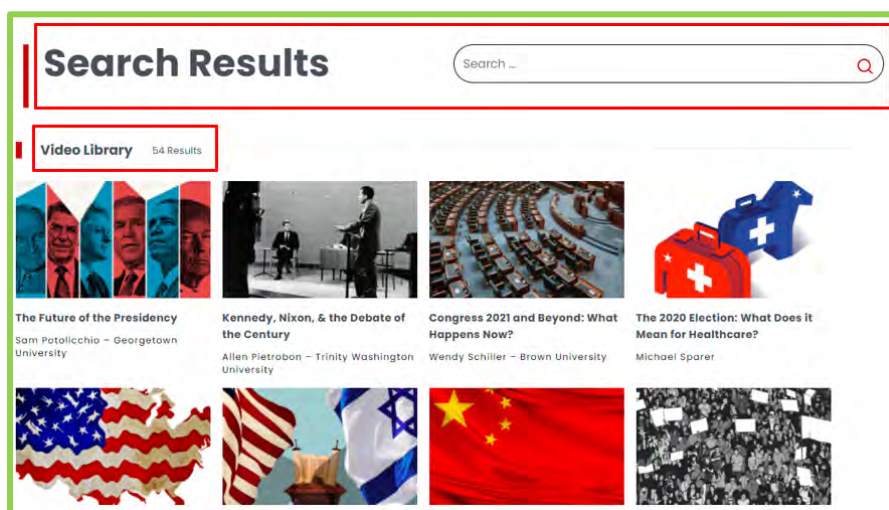
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<!-- This site is optimized with the Yoast SEO plugin v6.8 - https://yoast.com/wordpress/plugins/seo/ -->
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See, e.g., CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/>



See, e.g., CuriosityStream One Day University Video Library website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos>

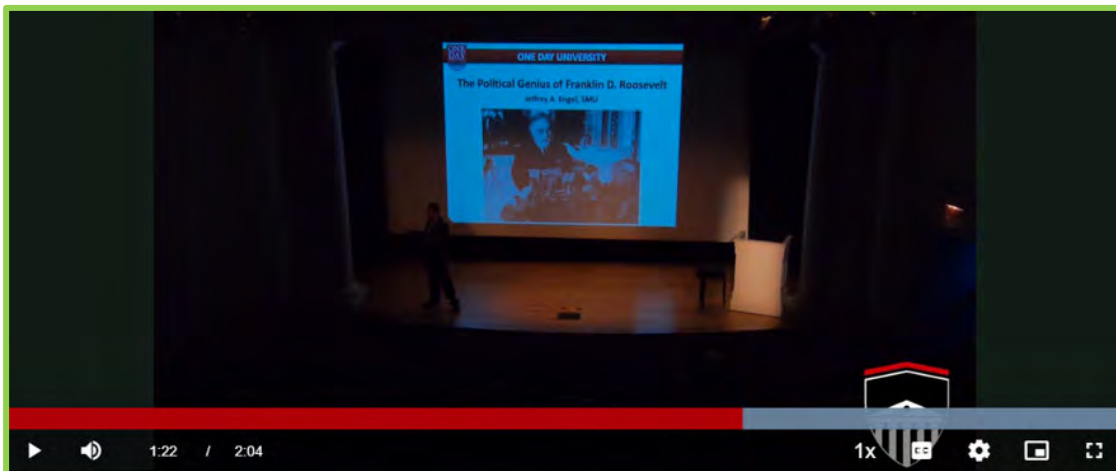


See, e.g., Search Results page for “trump-presidency” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/?s=trump-presidency>



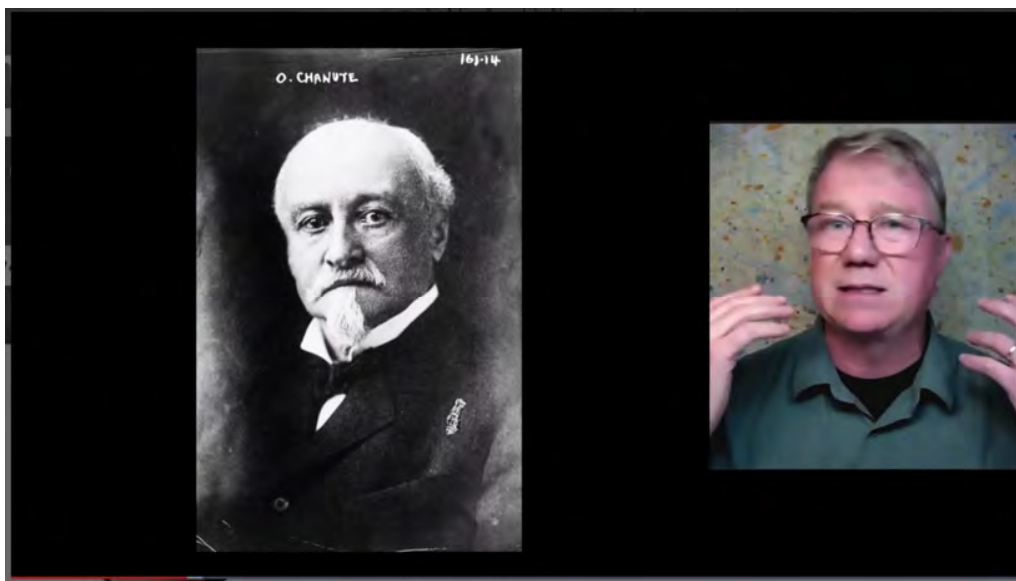
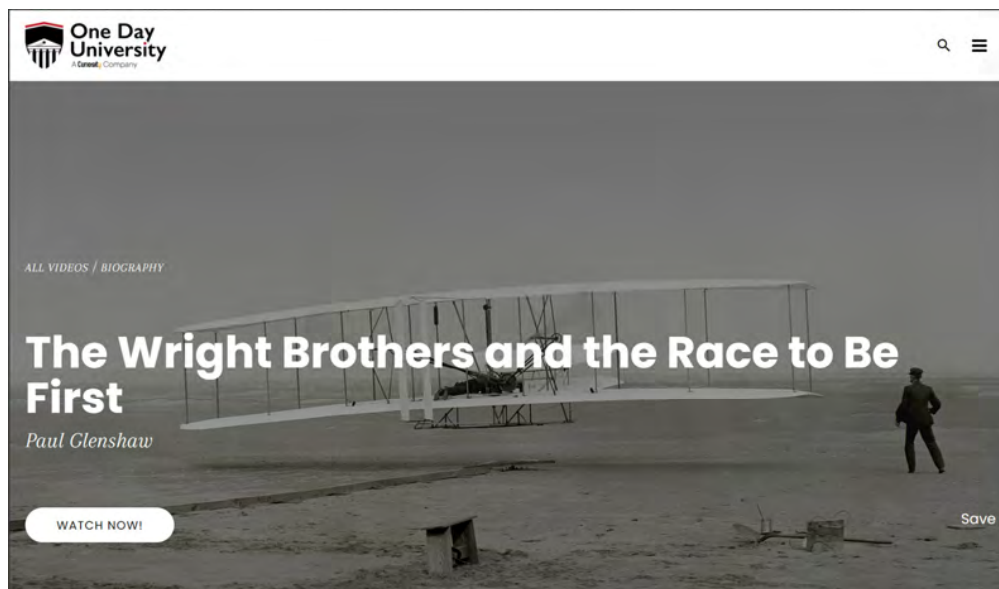
DEBATE - THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY: TOTAL DISASTER OR CONSERVATIVE ADVANCEMENT?

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See, e.g., Video Page for “Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>



See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos/the-wright-brothers-the-real-story-of-the-first-flight/>



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The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First – clip

Paul Glenshaw / Smithsonian, Air & Space

In the fall and winter of 1903, two highly gifted, motivated, innovative, and courageous engineering teams ran a neck-and-neck race to be the first to fly. One was a pair of brothers—Orville and Wilbur Wright—who were absolute peers. The other team was a mentor (Dr. Samuel Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian) and his brilliant assistant (Charles Matthews Manly). We know who won the race—but do we know why?



Paul Glenshaw



TURNED IN AIR, Prof. Lilienthal Fell, Breaking Spine. Inventor was Testing His Big Flying Machine.

FELL TO HIS DEATH
Fate of Professor Lilienthal, German Inventor of a Double-Decker Flying Machine.

KILLED ON HIS FLYING MACHINE.

MURDERED BY HIS OWN APPARATUS

TURNED IN AIR, Prof. Lilienthal Fell, Breaking Spine. Inventor was Testing His Big Flying Machine.

Affair Upset While It Was at Sharp Angles.


He Had Risen About 50 Feet Above the Ground.

Was Stranded to His in the Interest of Science.

1:03 / 6:03 1x

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
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1956	5.714782	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TCP	66	62712 → 443 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
1957	5.734039	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	66	443 → 62712 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0/Ack=1 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 IS=128
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1959	5.735443	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TLSv1.2	589	Client Hello
1960	5.743941	199.232.254.27	192.168.0.103	TCP	60	443 → 62577 [ACK] Seq=18704 Ack=344 Win=303 Len=0
1961	5.754049	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	60	443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=536 Win=30336 Len=0
1962	5.754049	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.2	206	Server Hello, Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
1963	5.754397	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TLSv1.2	105	Change Cipher Spec, Encrypted Handshake Message
1964	5.754912	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TLSv1.2	1072	Application Data
1965	5.772292	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	60	443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=153 Ack=1605 Win=32384 Len=0
1966	5.786827	199.232.254.27	192.168.0.103	TCP	60	443 → 62577 [ACK] Seq=18704 Ack=598 Win=305 Len=0
1967	5.786827	199.232.254.27	192.168.0.103	TCP	60	443 → 62577 [ACK] Seq=18704 Ack=832 Win=307 Len=0
1968	5.842923	192.168.0.103	52.224.31.34	TLSv1.2	126	Application Data
1969	5.843142	192.168.0.103	52.224.31.34	TLSv1.2	100	Application Data
1970	5.843338	192.168.0.103	52.224.31.34	TLSv1.2	1089	Application Data
1971	5.968922	17.253.87.206	192.168.0.103	TCP	54	443 → 62572 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=251 Len=0
1972	5.968986	192.168.0.103	17.253.87.206	TCP	54	62572 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=4294967273 Win=509 Len=0
1973	5.970081	17.253.87.206	192.168.0.103	TCP	72	[TCP Out-of-Order] 443 → 62572 [ACK] Seq=4294967273 Ack=1 Win=251 Len=24
1974	5.970052	192.168.0.103	17.253.87.206	TCP	54	62572 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=509 Len=0
1975	5.998156	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=153 Ack=1605 Win=32384 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1976	5.998156	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=3451 Ack=1605 Win=32384 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1977	5.998219	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TCP	66	62712 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1605 Ack=1613 Win=131328 Len=0 SLE=3451 SRE=4911
1978	5.998915	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=6371 Ack=1605 Win=32384 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1979	5.998961	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TCP	74	[TCP Dup ACK 1977#1] 62712 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1605 Ack=1613 Win=131328 Len=0 SLE=6371 SRE=7831 SLE=3451 SRE=4911
1980	5.999176	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Previous segment not captured] 443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=9291 Ack=1605 Win=32384 Len=1460 [TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
1981	5.999214	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TCP	82	[TCP Dup ACK 1977#2] 62712 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1605 Ack=1613 Win=131328 Len=0 SLE=9291 SRE=10751 SLE=6371 SRE=7831
1982	5.999598	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TLSv1.2	432	[TCP Fast Retransmission], Application Data
1983	5.999558	23.201.59.64	192.168.0.103	TCP	1514	[TCP Out-of-Order] 443 → 62712 [ACK] Seq=1991 Ack=1605 Win=32384 Len=1460
1984	5.999587	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TCP	82	62712 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1605 Ack=1991 Win=130816 Len=0 SLE=9291 SRE=10751 SLE=6371 SRE=7831 SLE=3451 SRE=4911
1985	5.999657	192.168.0.103	23.201.59.64	TCP	74	62712 → 443 [ACK] Seq=1605 Ack=4911 Win=131328 Len=0 SLE=9291 SRE=10751 SLE=6371 SRE=7831

153. The ODU Application system comprises instructions for communicating to the client the identity of a node server having the specified content stored thereon. For example, the ODU Application determines whether a third-party server contains the user's chosen content and transmits the identity, e.g., IP address, of the server to the user's device:



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A General Company



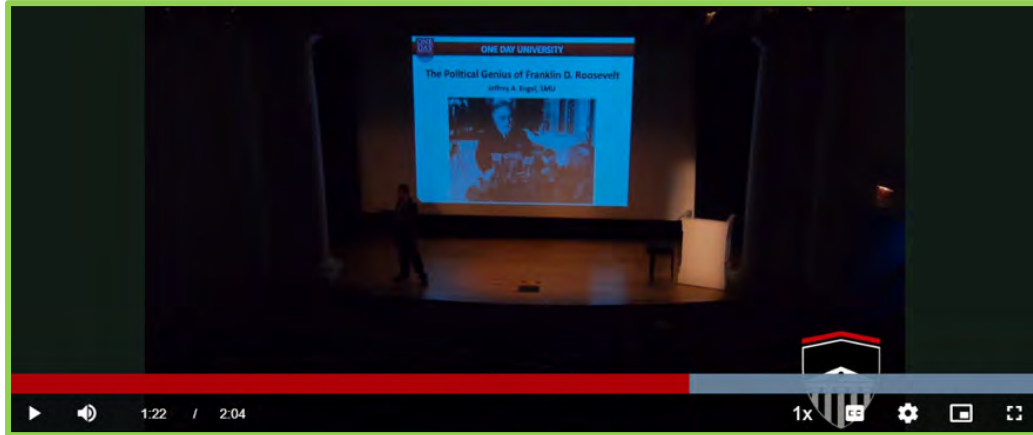



Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?

Jeffrey Engel

DEBATE - THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY: TOTAL DISASTER OR CONSERVATIVE ADVANCEMENT?

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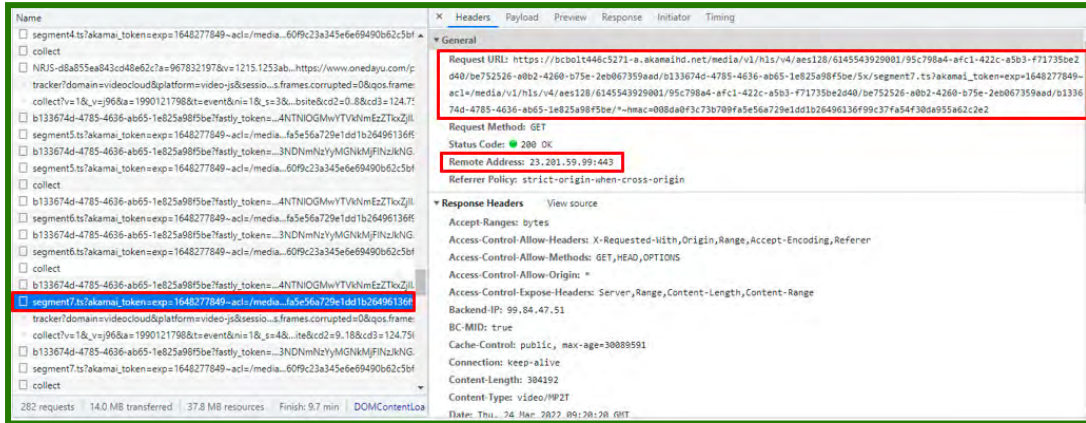


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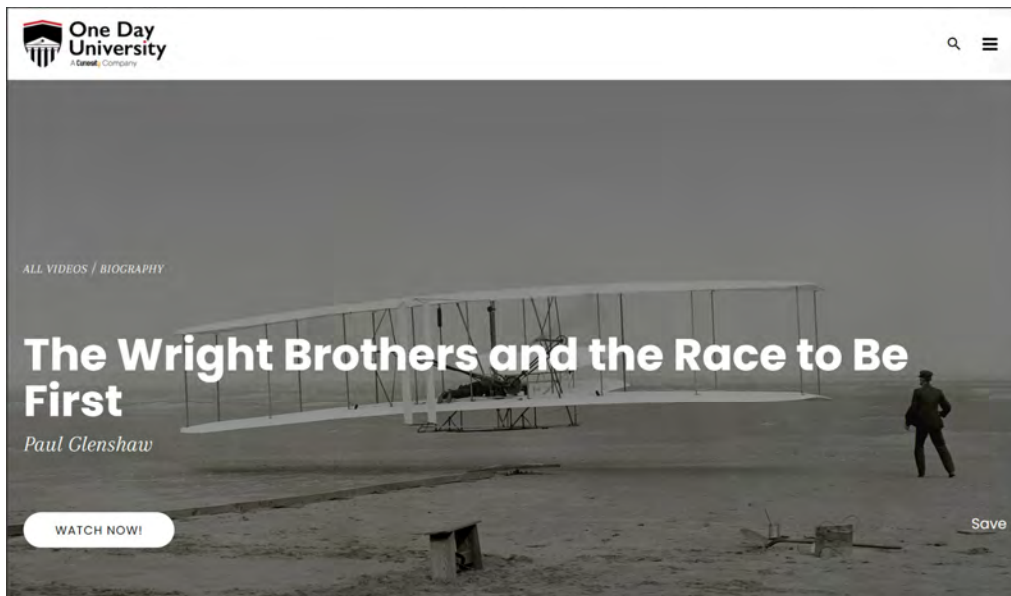
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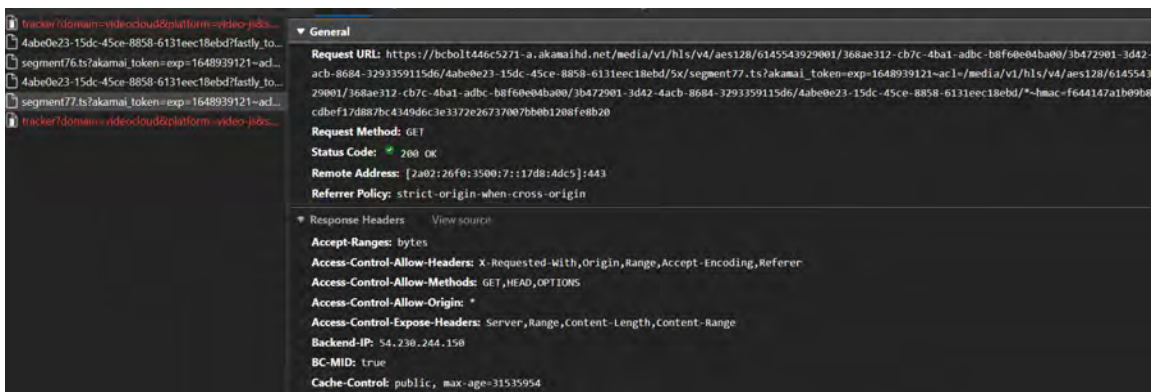
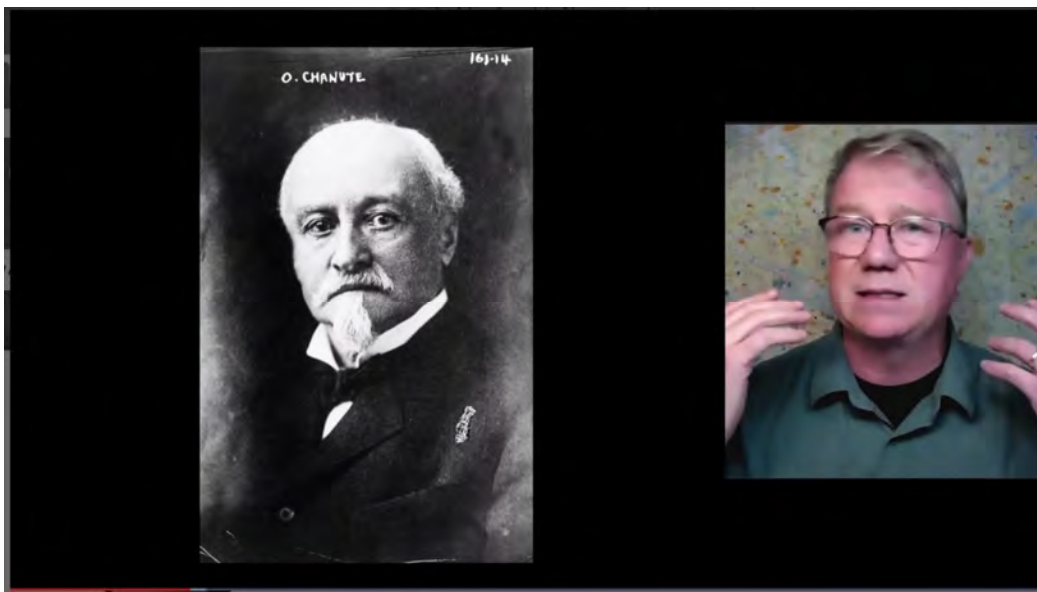
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See, e.g., Video Page for “Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>





See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos/the-wright-brothers-the-real-story-of-the-first-flight/>

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The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First – clip

Paul Glenshaw / Smithsonian, Air & Space

In the fall and winter of 1903, two highly gifted, motivated, innovative, and courageous engineering teams ran a neck-and-neck race to be the first to fly. One was a pair of brothers—Orville and Wilbur Wright—who were absolute peers. The other team was a mentor (Dr. Samuel Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian) and his brilliant assistant (Charles Matthews Manly). We know who won the race—but do we know why?



Paul Glenshaw

FELL TO HIS DEATH
Fate of Professor Lilienthal, German Inventor of a Glider-Device Flying Machine.

KILLED ON HIS FLYING MACHINE.
Here Lilienthal's Apparatus Heaved West, but broke down.

TURNED IN AIR.
Prof Lilienthal Fell, Breaking Spine. Inventor was Testing His Big Flying Machine. Affair Upset While It Was at Sharp Angles. He Had Risen About 50 Feet Above the Ground. Was Satisfied to Die in the Interest of Science.

Request URL: http://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip/?utm_medium=email1&hs_m=207621995&hsenc=p2ANqtz-917_474ckVf0xUxP1a0vF16fidX5CKQh3BSU_c5sum0T7gyJrdASyhetig@ARC2ochqdtE1hQyCQTFdp10j20kutm_content=207621995&utm_source=hs_email1

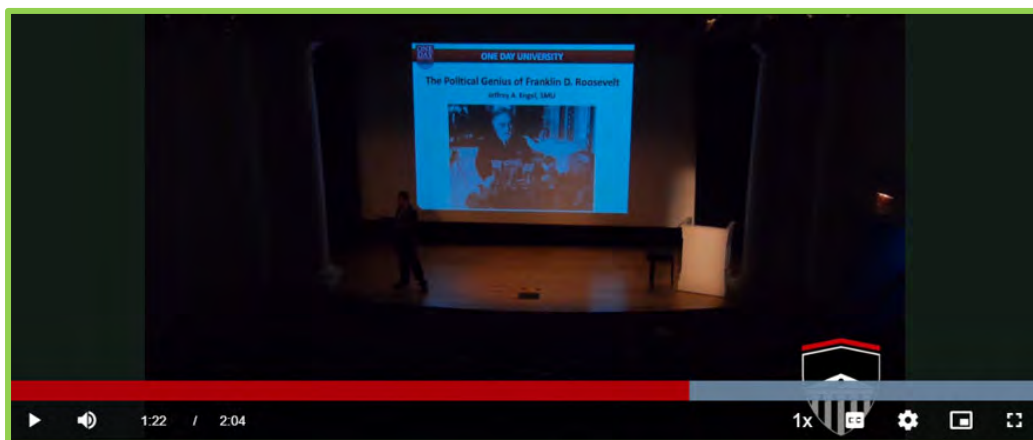
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DEBATE - THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY: TOTAL DISASTER OR CONSERVATIVE ADVANCEMENT?

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The screenshot shows the 'Network' tab of a browser's developer tools. The selected request is 'trump-presidency/'. The 'General' pane shows the following details:

- Request URL: <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>
- Request Method: GET
- Status Code: 200
- Remote Address: 104.26.15.233:443
- Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

The 'Response Headers' pane shows the following details:

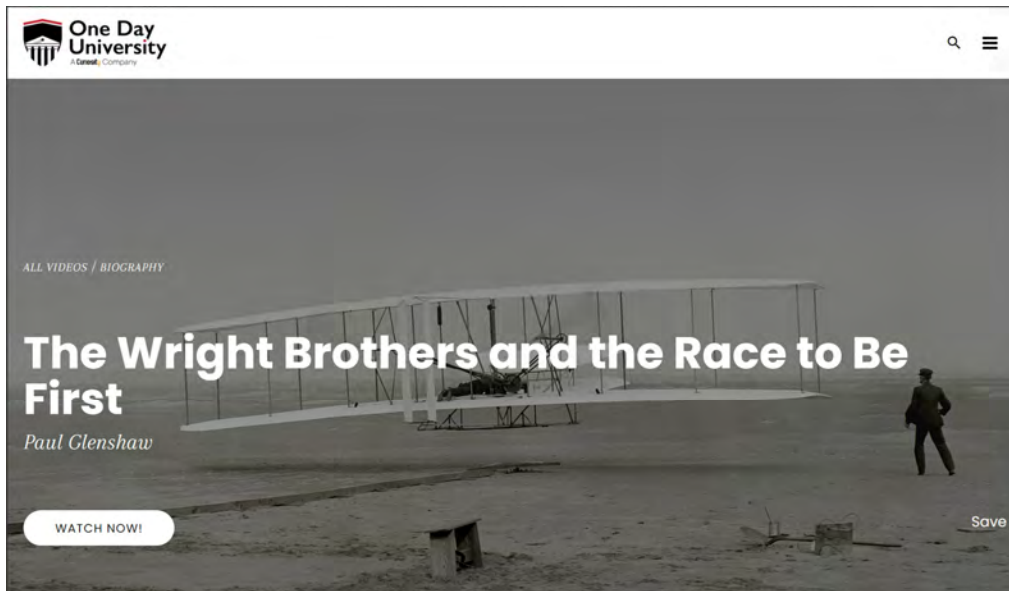
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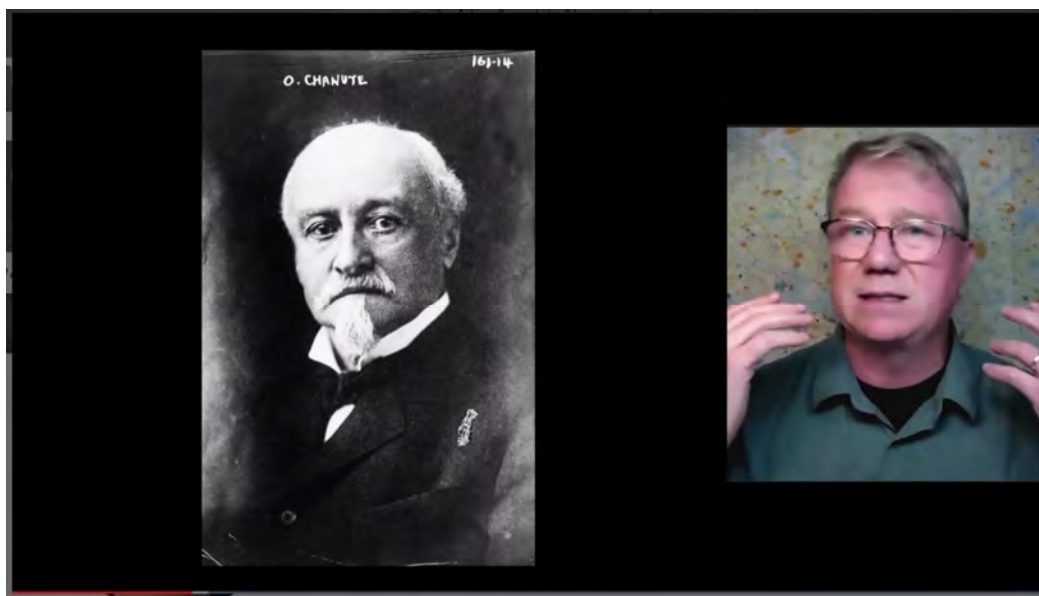
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<meta property="og:title" content="Debate - The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement? | OneDayU">
<meta property="og:description" content="Debate - The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement? The partisan divide over Trump's legacy is more pronounced than it was for past presidents in surveys conducted in the last months of their presidencies. But what's the truth, according to Presidential scholars? Well, even that depends on who you ask. In this first-time ever One Day University debate, both sides of this highly controversial issue will be addressed. EXPLORE MORE PREMIUM COURSES &nbsp;&nbsp;&nbsp;>">
<meta property="og:url" content="https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/">
<meta property="og:site_name" content="OneDayU">
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<meta property="article:modified_time" content="2022-03-21T15:35:26+00:00">
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<meta name="twitter:card" content="summary_large_image">
<meta name="twitter:site" content="@onedayu">
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<!-- / Yoast SEO plugin. -->
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//www.onedayu.com">
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//www.dnswl.com">
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//a.omnigig.com">
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//www.esoalegotipnik.com">
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//fonts.googleapis.com">
<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//code.jquery.com">
<link href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin rel="preconnect">
<link rel="alternate" type="application/rss+xml" title="OneDayU » Feed" href="https://www.onedayu.com/feed/">
<link rel="alternate" type="application/rss+xml" title="OneDayU » Comments Feed" href="https://www.onedayu.com/comments/feed/">
<link rel="alternate" type="text/calendar" title="OneDayU » iCal Feed" href="https://www.onedayu.com/events/?ical=1">
<style></style>
<link rel="stylesheet" id="astra-theme-css-css" href="https://www.onedayu.com/wp-content/themes/astra/assets/css/minified/frontend.min.css?ver=3.7.4" media="all">
<style id="astra-theme-css-inline-css"></style>
  
```

Name	X Headers	Payload	Preview	Response	Initiator	Timing
segment4.ts?akama_token=exp=1648277849-ac1s/media..609c23a345e6e69490b62c5bf	Request URL: https://bcbo1t446c5271-a.akama.net/media/v1/hls/v4/aes128/6145543929001/95c798a4-afc1-422c-a5b3-7f1735be2d40/be752526-ab02-4260-b75e-2eb067359ead/b133674d-4785-4636-ab65-1e825a98f5be/5x/segment7.ts?akama_token=exp=1648277849-ac1s/media/v1/hls/v4/aes128/6145543929001/95c798a4-afc1-422c-a5b3-7f1735be2d40/be752526-ab02-4260-b75e-2eb067359ead/b133674d-4785-4636-ab65-1e825a98f5be/*-hmac=088a0f3c73b789fa5e56a729e1dd1b26496136f99c37fa54f38a955a62c2a2			Request Method: GET Status Code: 200 OK Remote Address: 23.201.59.91:443 Referer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin		
segment7.ts?akama_token=exp=1648277849-ac1s/media..fa5e56a729e1dd1b26496136f				Response Headers: Accept-Ranges: bytes Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With,Origin,Range,Accept-Encoding,Referer Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET,HEAD,OPTIONS Access-Control-Allow-Origin: * Access-Control-Expose-Headers: Server,Range,Content-Length,Content-Range Backend-IP: 99.84.47.51 BC-MID: true Cache-Control: public, max-age=300889591 Connection: keep-alive Content-Length: 304192 Content-Type: video/MP2T Date: Thu, 24 Mar 2022 09:28:28 GMT		

See, e.g., Video Page for “Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>








```

tracker?domain=videocloud&platform=video-js&...
4abe0e23-15dc-45ce-8858-6131eec18ebd?fastly_to...
segment76.ts?akamai_token=exp=1648939121-ac...
4abe0e23-15dc-45ce-8858-6131eec18ebd?fastly_to...
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  General
  Request URL: https://bcbo1t446c5271-a.akamaihd.net/media/v1/hls/v4/aes128/6145543929001/368ae312-cb7c-4ba1-adbc-b8f6e04ba00/3b472901-3d42-4acb-8684-3293359115d6/4abe0e23-15dc-45ce-8858-6131eec18ebd/5x/segment77.ts?akamai_token=exp=1648939121-ac1-/media/v1/hls/v4/aes128/6145543929001/368ae312-cb7c-4ba1-adbc-b8f6e04ba00/3b472901-3d42-4acb-8684-3293359115d6/4abe0e23-15dc-45ce-8858-6131eec18ebd/*-hmac-f644147a1b09e84c8bef17d887bc4349d6c3e3372e26737007bb0b1208fe0b20
  Request Method: GET
  Status Code: 200 OK
  Remote Address: [2a02:26f0:3500:7::17d8:4dc5]:443
  Referrer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin
  Response Headers
  Accept-Ranges: bytes
  Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With,Origin,Range,Accept-Encoding,Referer
  Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET,HEAD,OPTIONS
  Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
  Access-Control-Expose-Headers: Server,Range,Content-Length,Content-Range
  Backend-IP: 54.230.244.150
  BC-MID: true
  Cache-Control: public, max-age=31535954
    
```

See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos/the-wright-brothers-the-real-story-of-the-first-flight/>



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The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First – clip

Paul Glenshaw / Smithsonian, Air & Space

In the fall and winter of 1903, two highly gifted, motivated, innovative, and courageous engineering teams ran a neck-and-neck race to be the first to fly. One was a pair of brothers—Orville and Wilbur Wright—who were absolute peers. The other team was a mentor (Dr. Samuel Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian) and his brilliant assistant (Charles Matthews Manly). We know who won the race—but do we know why?



Paul Glenshaw



FELL TO HIS DEATH
Fate of Professor Lillenthal, German Inventor of a Quasi-Design Flying Machine.

KILLED ON HIS FLYING MACHINE.
Here Lillenthal's Apparatus Heaved West, but broke Down.

TURNED IN AIR.
Prof Lillenthal Fell, Breaking Spine. Inventor was Testing His Big Flying Machine.

Affair Upset While It Was at Sharp Angles.

He Had Risen About 50 Feet Above the Ground.

Was Satisfied to Die in the Interest of Science.



▶ 🔊 1:03 / 6:03 1x ⚙️ 🏠 🗉

Name	Headers	Payload	Preview	Response	Initiator	Timing	Cookies
<p>General</p> <p>Request URL: http://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip/?utm_medium=email1&_hsni=207621995&_hsenc=p2ANqtz-917_474cK0f0xUxP1a0vF16fidX5CKQh3BSU_c5sum0T7p2gyJrdASyheti&ig@ARC2ochqdtE1hQyCQTFdpA10j20&utm_content=207621995&utm_source=hs_email1</p> <p>Request Method: GET</p> <p>Status Code: 200 OK</p> <p>Remote Address: 104.26.14.233:80</p> <p>Referrer Policy: no-referrer</p>							
<p>Response Headers</p> <p>CF-Cache-Status: DYNAMIC</p> <p>CF-RAY: 6f0e8346fee48ae8-DEL</p> <p>Connection: keep-alive</p> <p>Content-Encoding: gzip</p> <p>Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8</p> <p>Date: Thu, 24 Mar 2022 09:52:14 GMT</p> <p>Link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/>; rel="https://api.w.org/"</p> <p>Link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/wp/v2/pages/800104/>; rel="alternate"; type="application/json"</p> <p>Link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp/800104/>; rel="shortlink"</p> <p>NEL: {"success_fraction":0,"report_to":"cf-nel","max_age":604800}</p> <p>Report-To: {"endpoints":[{"url":"https://l.v.a.nel.cloudflare.com/report/v3?cs=3eF0Y95cbE4@9iInH8pdx@8WdPycrYl03s5K2BNKb5wS7UBipHBNu0FV0pUhz0LGRvWfYmJ0v8NSXspKX4E0FD63Y2FDV4RF55n3Zs5SuR2Bz2F77icRkF1I0N2F8frc1QN30N30"}], "group":"cf-nel"}</p>							

```

<title>Wright Brothers Clip - Glenshaw | OneDayU</title>
<link rel="canonical" href="https://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip">
<meta property="og:locale" content="en_US">
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<meta property="og:title" content="Wright Brothers Clip - Glenshaw | OneDayU">
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        "https://www.instagram.com/onedayuniversity/",
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                        }
                      ]
                    }
                  ]
                }
              ]
            }
          ]
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}

```

The screenshot shows a network request in the developer tools. The request is a GET to a video player URL. The response headers include:

- Accept-Ranges: bytes
- Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With, Origin, Range, Accept-Encoding, Referer
- Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS
- Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *
- Access-Control-Expose-Headers: Server, Range, Content-Length, Content-Range
- Backend-IP: 99.84.47.57
- BC-MID: true
- Cache-Control: public, max-age=31469363
- Connection: keep-alive
- Content-Length: 1423168
- Content-Type: video/MP2T

See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First – clip” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip/>

155. The ODU Application system comprises instructions for ascertaining that the node server transmitted the specified content to the client. For example, the ODU Application receives updates from the user’s device and/or the third-party server indicating that all, or a part, of the content has been transferred to the user’s device, which may occur in smaller pieces or “chunks,” and the ODU Application updates the CSI webpage for the user to indicate that at least a portion of the content has already been viewed:



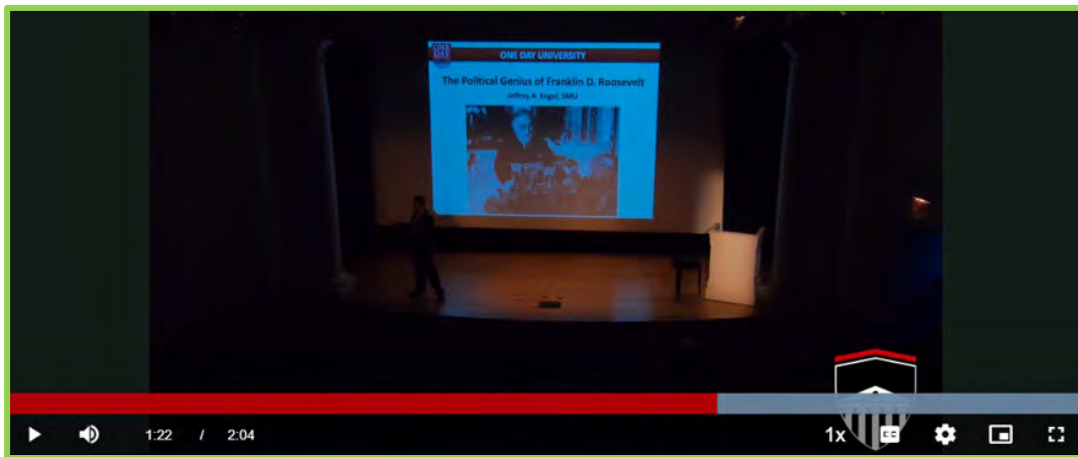
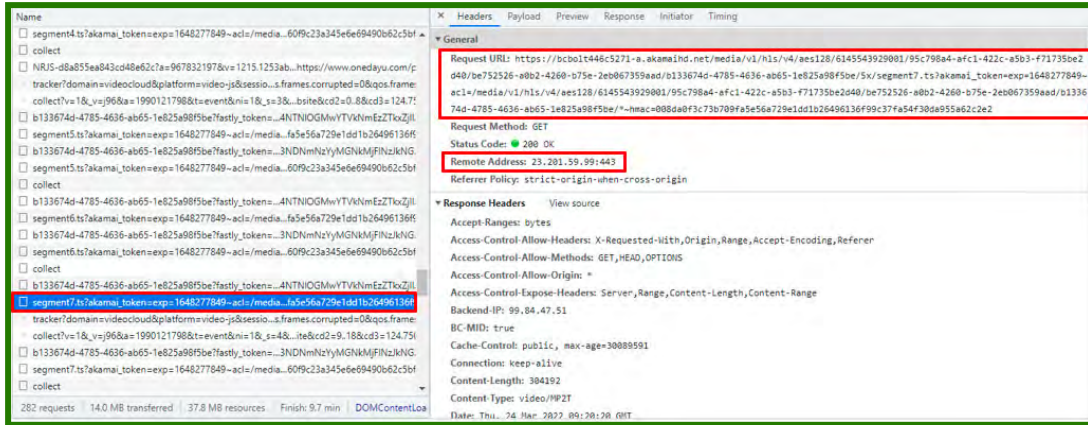
DEBATE - THE TRUMP PRESIDENCY: TOTAL DISASTER OR CONSERVATIVE ADVANCEMENT?
PREMIUM PROGRAM | \$0.00

Name: trump-presidency

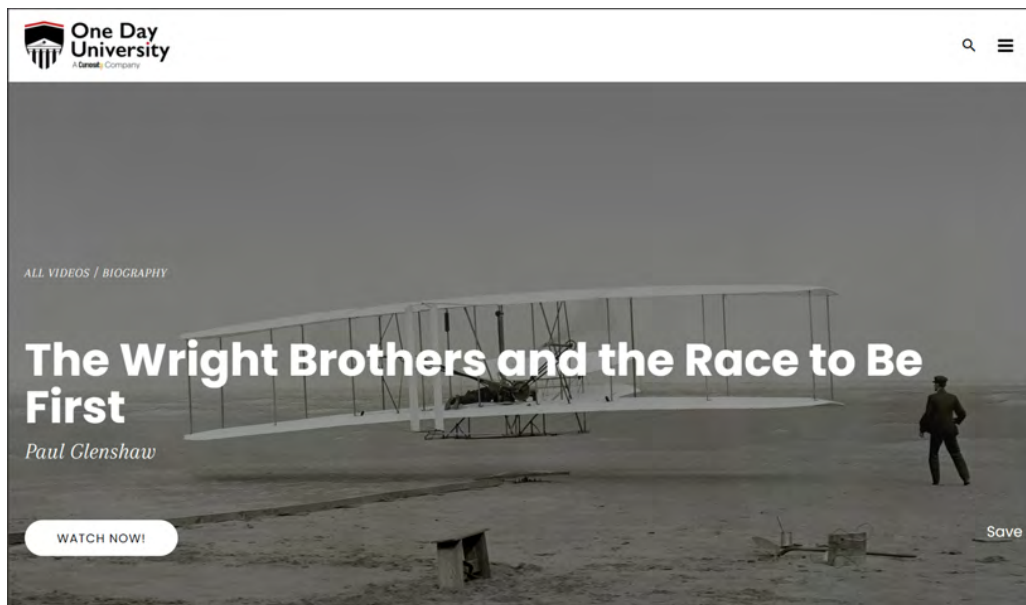
Request URL: https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/
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Status Code: 200
Remote Address: 104.26.15.233:443
Referer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

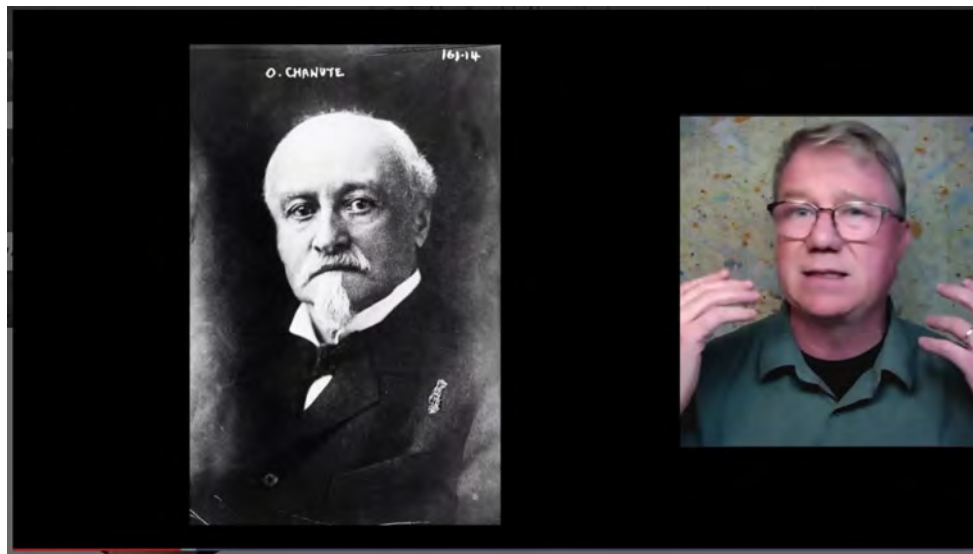
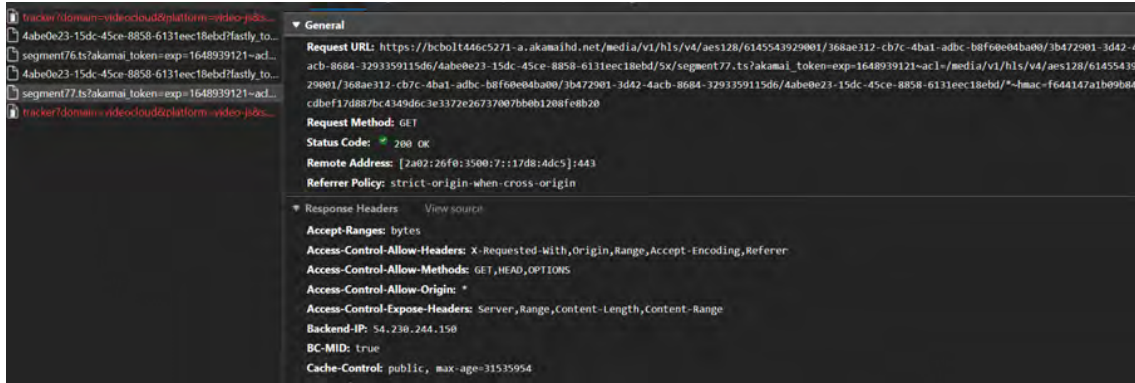
Response Headers:
cf-cache-status: DYNAMIC
cf-ray: 6f0e530e5efa8add-DEL
content-encoding: br
content-type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
date: Thu, 24 Mar 2022 09:19:53 GMT
expect-ct: max-age=604800, report-uri="https://report-uri.cloudflare.com/cdn-cgi/beacon/expect-ct"
link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/>; rel="https://api.w.org/"
link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/wp/v2/product/790416/>; rel="alternate"; type="application/json"
link: <https://www.onedayu.com/?p=790416/>; rel="shortlink"
nel: {"success_fraction":0,"report_to":"cf-nel","max_age":604800}
report-to: [{"endpoints":[{"url":"https://l.a.nel.cloudflare.com/report/v3?s=aw42B3seKicX8R4K7Q2FvUyF12Vh3E1w61E59Nk2F04UV369X045lQhU5vCFFUfV16j18tY84N2F6QW7Yr6iVmalIA4jH5KzkiTccqAK2FukI3e85kS1V0k1bov0IQ2FAN3DN30"}],"group":"cf-nel","max_age":604800}]

```
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"Debate - The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement? | OneDayU" </title>  
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<meta property="og:title" content="Debate - The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement? | OneDayU">  
<meta property="og:description" content="Debate - The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement? The partisan divide over Trump's legacy is more pronounced than it was for past presidents in surveys conducted in the last months of their presidencies. But what's the truth, according to Presidential scholars? Well, even that depends on who you ask. In this first-time ever One Day University debate, both sides of this highly controversial issue will be addressed. EXPLORE MORE PREMIUM COURSES &#8203;">  
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<link rel="dns-prefetch" href="//www.epeopleonline.com">  
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<style id="astra-theme-css-inline-css"></style>
```






See, e.g., Video Page for “Debate – The Trump Presidency: Total Disaster or Conservative Advancement?” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/product/trump-presidency/>






See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos/the-wright-brothers-the-real-story-of-the-first-flight/>


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The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First – clip

Paul Glenshaw / Smithsonian, Air & Space

In the fall and winter of 1903, two highly gifted, motivated, innovative, and courageous engineering teams ran a neck-and-neck race to be the first to fly. One was a pair of brothers—Orville and Wilbur Wright—who were absolute peers. The other team was a mentor (Dr. Samuel Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian) and his brilliant assistant (Charles Matthews Manly). We know who won the race—but do we know why?



Paul Glenshaw

Name

- Tulu_medium_email_hsm=2076219955_hsen=sp2ANqtz-9...pA10zQ8utm_content=20...
- ...min.css?ver=3.6.2
- css2?family=Poppinsital:wght@0,300,400,700,1,300,1,400,1,700&display=swap
- css2?family=Arayetai@0,1&display=swap
- jquery.min.js?ver=3.6.0
- jquery-migrate.min.js?ver=3.3.2
- underscore-before.js
- underscore.min.js?ver=1.13.1
- underscore-after.js
- wp-util.js?ver=5.8.3
- advanced-head.min.js?ver=3.6.2
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- js?id=UA-4110920-1
- Paul-Glenshaw-150x150.jpg
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- core.min.js?ver=1.12.1
- datepicker.min.js?ver=1.12.1
- select.WooFull.min.js?ver=6.2.1
- email-decode.min.js
- 20301065.js

Request Headers

Request URL: http://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip/7uta_medium_email118_hsm=2076219955_hsen=sp2ANqtz-917_474cXf1F0vXkP1a0Vf1F1udK5CKq385u_c5zumTrpJyJrdAsyhetig@ARC2ochnqntE1nQyCQTfpa10zQ8utm_content=2076219955utm_source=hs_email

Request Method: GET

Status Code: 200 OK

Remote Address: 104.26.14.233:80

Referer Policy: no-referrer

Response Headers

CF-Cache-Status: DYNAMIC

CF-RAY: 6f0e8346fee48e8-DEL

Connection: keep-alive

Content-Encoding: gzip

Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8

Date: Thu, 24 Mar 2022 09:52:14 GMT

Link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/>; rel="https://api.w.org/"

Link: <https://www.onedayu.com/wp-json/wp/v2/pages/800104/>; rel="alternate"; type="application/json"

Link: <https://www.onedayu.com/p=800104/>; rel=shortlink

NEL: {"success_fraction":0,"report_to":"cf-nel","max_age":604800}

Report-To: {"group":"cf-nel","report_to":"cf-nel","max_age":604800}

Report-To: {"group":"cf-nel","report_to":"cf-nel","max_age":604800}

```
<title>Wright Brothers Clip - Glenshaw | OneDayU</title>
<link rel="canonical" href="https://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip/">
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Request Headers

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Request Method: GET

Status Code: 200 OK

Remote Address: 23.281.59.64:443

Referer Policy: strict-origin-when-cross-origin

Response Headers

Accept-Ranges: bytes

Access-Control-Allow-Headers: X-Requested-With, Origin, Range, Accept-Encoding, Referer

Access-Control-Allow-Methods: GET, HEAD, OPTIONS

Access-Control-Allow-Origin: *

Access-Control-Expose-Headers: Server, Range, Content-Length, Content-Range

Backend-IP: 99.84.47.57

BC-MID: true

Cache-Control: public, max-age=31469363

Connection: keep-alive

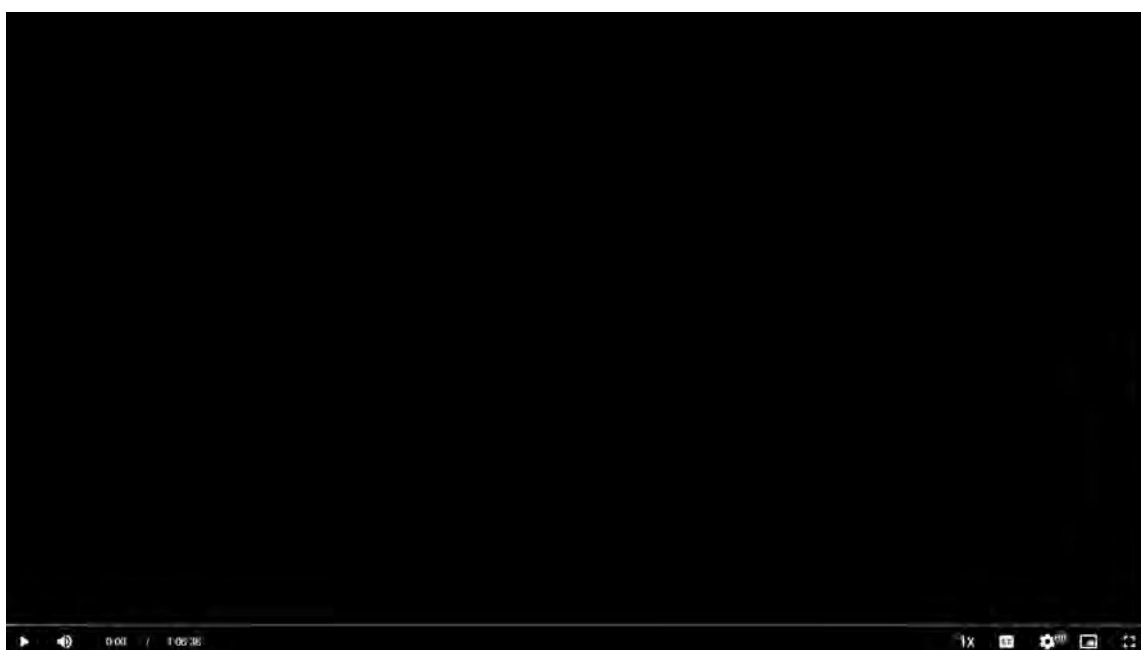
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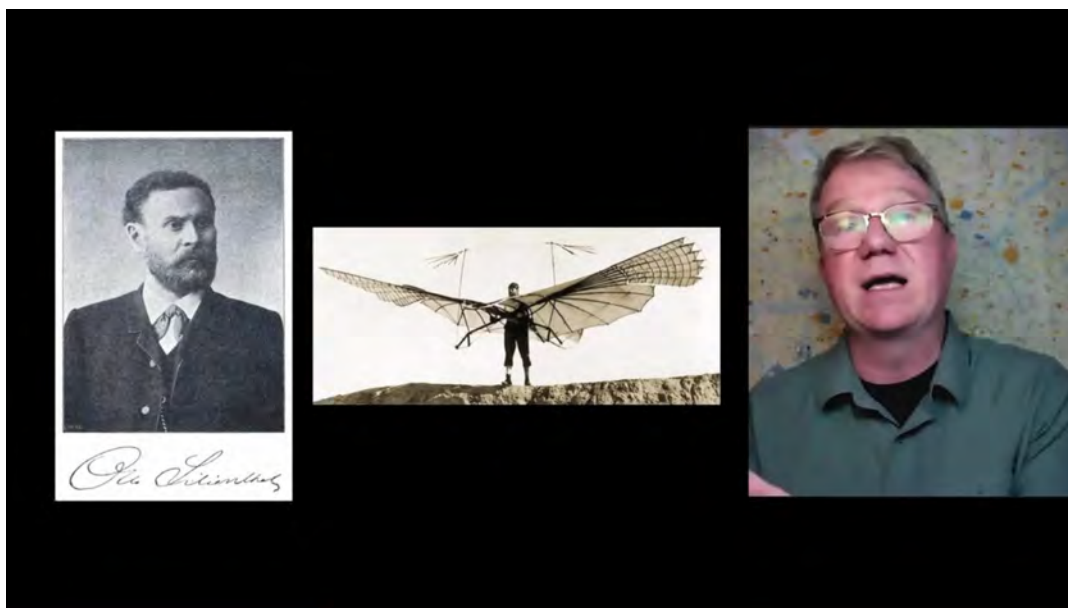
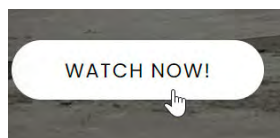
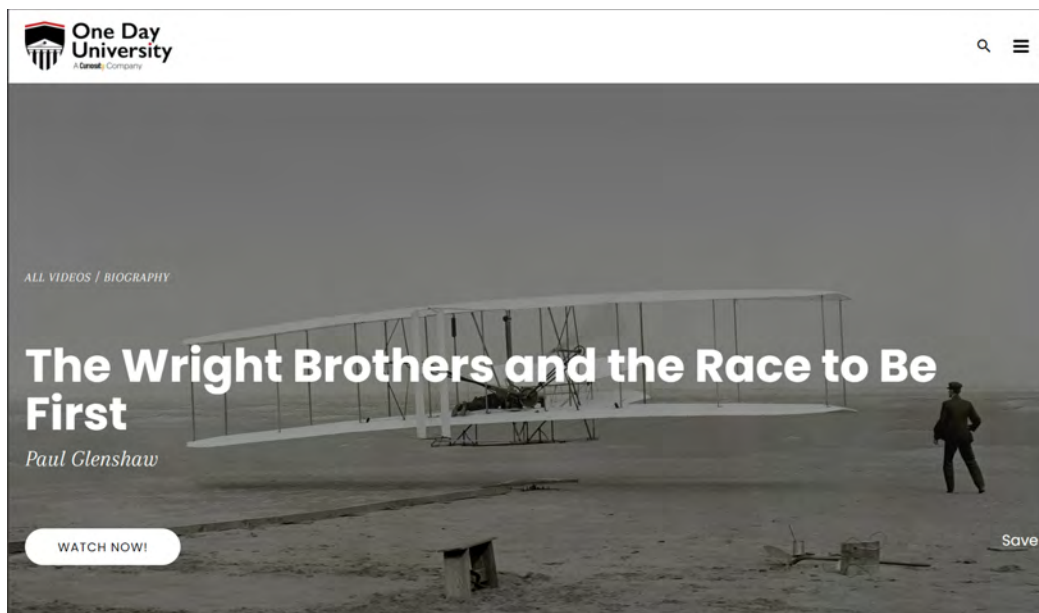
Content-Type: video/mp2t

Date: Thu, 24 Mar 2022 09:53:10 GMT



See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First – clip” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <http://www.onedayu.com/wrightbrothersclip/>





See, e.g., Player Page for “The Wright Brothers and the Race to Be First” on CuriosityStream One Day University website located at <https://www.onedayu.com/videos/the-wright-brothers-the-real-story-of-the-first-flight/>

156. The ODU Application system comprises an owner of the node server being offered an incentive as compensation for transmission of the specified content to the client. For example, the use of third-party servers by the ODU Application for the distribution of content to the user’s

device necessitates at least payment of monetary compensation for said hosting, including on a transactional basis or lump payment for set data limit basis, or as otherwise stated in the agreement between CSI and any third-party whose server is used by the ODU Application.

157.CSI has directly infringed, and continues to directly infringe, the claims of the ‘376 Patent, including at least those noted above, including by making and using the ODU Application system in violation of 35 U.S.C. § 271(a). Further, including at least to the extent CSI provides and/or supplies software running on a user’s computer, the direct infringement of users that occurs in connection with CSI’s applications and/or web services occurs under the direction or control of CSI.

158.CSI has had at least constructive notice of the ‘376 Patent since at least its issuance. CSI will have been on actual notice of the ‘376 Patent since, at the latest, the service of this Complaint. Further, CSI is being made aware of infringement of the ‘376 Patent through use of the ODU Application system at least via the infringement allegations set forth herein. Such direct infringement has been and remains clear, unmistakable, and inexcusable. On information and belief, CSI knew, or should have known, of the clear, unmistakable, and inexcusable direct infringing conduct at least since receiving notice of the ‘376 Patent. Thus, on information and belief, CSI has, at least since receiving notice of the ‘376 Patent, specifically intended to directly infringe.

159.QTI believes and contends that, at a minimum, CSI’s knowing and intentional post-suit continuance of its unjustified, clear, and inexcusable infringement of the ‘376 Patent since receiving notice of its infringement of the ‘376 Patent, is necessarily willful, wanton, malicious, in bad-faith, deliberate, conscious and wrongful, and it constitutes egregious conduct worthy of a finding of willful infringement. Accordingly, at least since receiving notice of this suit, CSI has willfully infringed the ‘376 Patent.

REMEDY AND DAMAGES

160. Plaintiff refers to and incorporates the allegations in the above paragraphs as if set forth fully herein.

161. CSI's infringement of Plaintiff's rights under the Patent-in-Suit will continue to damage Plaintiff, causing irreparable harm for which there is no adequate remedy at law, unless enjoined by this Court, including under 35 U.S.C. § 283.

162. By way of its infringing activities, CSI has caused, and continues to cause, Plaintiff to suffer damages, and Plaintiff is entitled to recover from CSI the damages sustained by Plaintiff as a result of CSI's wrongful acts in an amount subject to proof at trial, which, by law, cannot be less than a reasonable royalty, together with interest and costs as fixed by this Court, including under 35 U.S.C. § 284.

163. Plaintiff also requests that this Court make a finding that this is an exceptional case entitling Plaintiff to recover its attorneys' fees and costs, including pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285.

DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL

164. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the FEDERAL RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, Plaintiff hereby respectfully requests a trial by jury of any issues so triable by right.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, QTI hereby respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment in favor of QTI and against CSI, and that the Court grant QTI the following relief:

- A. That this Court enter Judgment including an adjudication that one or more claims of the Patent-in-Suit has been directly and/or indirectly infringed by CSI, including pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 281;
- B. That this Court enter Judgment including a grant of a preliminary and permanent injunction, including pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 283, enjoining CSI and all persons,

- including its officers, directors, agents, servants, affiliates, employees, divisions, branches, subsidiaries, parents, and all others acting in active concert or participation therewith, from making, using, offering to sell, and/or selling in the United States and/or importing into the United States any apparatuses, methods, systems, and/or computer readable media that directly and/or indirectly infringe any claim of the Patent-in-Suit, and/or any apparatuses, methods, systems, and/or computer readable media that are not more than colorably different;
- C. That this Court enter Judgment including an award to Plaintiff of damages, including pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 284, adequate to compensate Plaintiff for CSI's past infringement, together with pre-judgment and post-judgment interest, and any continuing and/or future infringement through the date such Judgment is entered, including all applicable, legally allowable, interest, costs, expenses, and an accounting of all infringing acts, including, but not limited to, those acts not presented at trial;
- D. That this Court enter Judgment including a declaration that CSI's post-notice infringement has been, and continues to be, willful, including that CSI acted to infringe the Patent-in-Suit despite an objectively high likelihood that its actions constituted infringement of a valid patent and, accordingly, award enhanced damages, including treble damages, including pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§ 284 & 285;
- E. That this Court enter Judgment including a declaration that this case is an exceptional case and award Plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees and costs, including in pursuant to 35 U.S.C. § 285; and
- F. Any and all such other and further relief to which Plaintiff may be shown justly entitled that this Court deems just and proper.

Dated: April 29, 2022

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John C. Phillips, Jr.

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